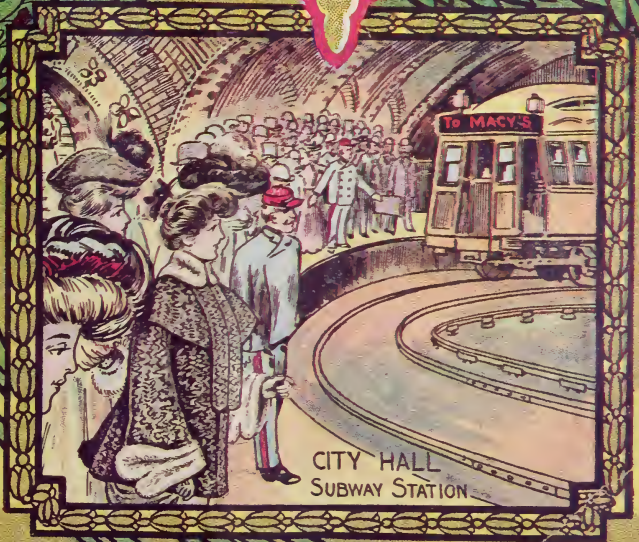
Monthly Catalogue

EDEN MUSEE

ENTRANCE
UP TOWN

New Catalogue Published Each Month to Accord with Changes and Additions



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MONTHLY
CATALOGUE

SEPTEMBER, 1908

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Marie de Medici

The Queen Who Died a Pauper

(In Entrance Hall)

When Henry of Navarre became Henry IV. of France and divorced his wife, Margaret of Valois, he sought through Europe for a princess worthy to become his queen and to carry on the Bourbon line he had founded. His choice fell on Marie de Medici, a Florentine, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and a relative to the famous Catherine de Medici. The chief difference between Marie and Catherine was that while the latter was wicked and brilliant, the former was wicked and stupid.

Marie was seventeen when, in 1600, she was married by proxy to Henry and went to France. Her bovine beauty at once became the theme for painters and poets, her bad temper grew to be the talk of the court, and the quarrels between herself and her royal husband were the scandal of Paris. Almost from the first she and Henry hated each other. Her haughtiness, stupid obstinacy and fits of very justifiable jealousy grated on the nerves of the easy-going King. He avoided her society as much as he could; and, although the ill-matched couple had six children, to whom Henry was devoted, they had no home life whatever.

But by far the chief cause of their constant disputes arose from Marie's ambition to be crowned Queen and Henry's delay in permitting the coronation. For ten years this state of affairs dragged on. He had no wish to share the crown with a woman whom he disliked and who openly favored Spain. Moreover he probably had some knowledge of Marie's fierce hatred for himself and doubtless knew that the chief hold he had over her was his continued postponemen. of the rite which would admit her to equal regal terms with himself. Henry, strong in all else, was weak as water where women were concerned. He at length yielded to Marie's pleadings and on May 13, 1610, she was crowned Queen. Her husband's wisdom in postponing the coronation so long became at once apparent, for on the following day, as he was driving through Paris, an assassin leaped upon the step of the royal carriage and stabbed him to death.

The murder of the King threw the nation into a frenzy of grief. It was recalled how Marie hated her husband, how she had longed to be crowned, and that but one day had elapsed between the fulfillment of her ambition and the death of the man who alone could have made that fulfillment possible. But assassination in those days was not uncommon in royal circles. Marie was Regent of France until her nine-year-old son, Louis XIII, should come of age. As it was no light matter to prove a murder charge against a queen, the investigation was dropped, after the actual assassin had been slain by torture.

The bad wife made a worse ruler. Some of the nobles, for their own ends, espoused her cause, and at the head of a strong party she mismanaged the country to the top of her bent.

At seventeen Louis XIII was declared of age. He quarreled with his mother over matters of government. She threatened him, and he had her imprisoned. Cardinal Richelieu (afterward Prime Minister of France) pleaded with Louis for her release, and in 1619 she was restored to favor and reconciled with her son. She at once tried to attach Richelieu to her cause. But the Cardinal had plans of his own for ruling France, so he rejected her overtures. In rage Marie tried to revenge herself by undermining Richelieu's influence with the King. Richelieu discovered the plot and had her once more put into prison. She escaped in 1631 and fled to Brussels. Thence she drifted about Belgium, England and Germany, ever growing poorer, until at length she was utterly destitute. The pauper who had once been a queen had not now sufficient means to buy food and lodging.

In 1642 Marie de Medici ended her d ys in abject poverty. She is said to have died in a hayloft near Cologne, having run the full gamut of human fortune from throne to beggary.

—Evening World.

INTRODUCTORY

THE founders of the EDEN MUSEE had a higher object in view than that alone of establishing a profitable commercial enterprise. It was their intention to open a Temple of Art without a rival in this country, affording to all an opportunity for instruction, amusement and recreation, without risk of coming into contact with anything or anybody that was vulgar or offensive. For children and young people, particularly, the Eden Musée will prove a constant source of enjoyment and instruction. A child will learn more from a plastic representation of events and persons than a book can teach. Illustrated newspapers, giving pictorial views of incidents and scenes of today, have a great advantage over the journals which present only the ordinary letterpress; and from the cold, colorless engravings of an illustrated newspaper to the lifelike plastic groups of the Eden Musée is an immense step toward a realistic representation of nature and life.

The Eden Musée is thoroughly cosmopolitan; it is not intended for the instruction and enjoyment of Americans alone; it is for the citizen of the world. It represents scenes from the icy solitudes of the Pole to the burning sun of Africa, and distant China and Japan, as well as distinguished persons, rulers, artists and scientists, from every country on the globe.

The Directors spare no trouble or expense to render the Musée as attractive and perfect, from an artistic point of view, as it can possibly be. They have erected in the very heart of New York, in one of its most frequented streets—Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—a handsome building in the picturesque modern French Renaissance style, which is an ornament to the street—indeed to the whole city. Besides the halls and chambers containing the principal groups and figures, there is the Winter Garden, richly decorated with tropical plants, handsome mirrors and pleasing groups, affording a delightful opportunity for rest and recreation after a tour through the Musée, and at the same time giving

an opportunity to listen to the excellent concerts by the Eden Musée Orchestra each afternoon and evening. In addition to orchestral concerts stage performances of a high class are given during the regular season. Many of the leading magicians, specialty entertainers, Japanese troupes, etc., now touring the country made their first bow to an American audience on the stage of the Eden Musée.

Many of the heads and figures of the persons exhibited have been modeled after nature, and the grouping and dressing of the figures have been done by the company's own artists and costumers. The following pages contain a detailed description of every group and figure in the collection, accompanied by historical and general notes.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN COMPANY.

[LIMITED.]

The Vestibule.

ON entering the vestibule many lifelike, amusing and interesting figures will be seen, among them a typical street scene entitled

NO. 1. THE GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER.

This group is a picture of real life as seen in various parts of New York and at summer resorts. Paroquets have been trained to step from a cage and pick out a small envelope from a case containing hundreds. Each envelope contains a printed prophecy, and the bird is supposed to pick out an appropriate one. A sightseer, who wishes to know what the future has in store, has paid a dime, and a bird has picked out an envelope. There is an air of expectancy on the face of the sightseer as to what is forthcoming. The prophecy may foretell a long journey, a happy marriage, a lot of money, or all combined. These "fortunes" are of such a character that they are applicable to anyone. None of the people who have their fortunes told in this way believe in them, but they like to think the prediction might come true, and such a feeling is cheap at the cost of a nickel or a dime. These fortune tellers train their birds by dropping birdseed over the envelopes, so that in picking out an envelope the bird thinks it is picking a canary seed. The paroquets usually earn a good living for their owners.

NOS. 2 AND 3. BUSTER BROWN.

The characters in this group will be readily recognized by all. Buster Brown is up to one of his old pranks. While he and his mother and Tige are out walking the family cat is seen, and trouble begins at once. Tige's wink intimates that somebody's fur will be flying in a few seconds. On Buster's face there is an air of expectancy that in a few minutes he will get a spanking, and then he will frame a set of resolutions as to his future behavior. These figures have been reproduced with great care, and every detail, including Tige's wink, is perfect.

NO. 4. THE BLUECOAT GUARDIAN.

Near the turnstile stands a tall, good-looking **POLICEMAN**, watching the ticket office. This is one of the most successful figures in the Musée. The form and countenance of the officer are so lifelike and expressive that no one would dare to pass the turnstile without paying his admission while the keen eye of the guardian of the peace is upon him. Residents of New York city will readily recognize the original of this officer in Sergeant Kane, for many years stationed at Broadway and Twenty-third street.

Having seen all the figures in the vestibule it is time for the visitor to pass the policeman at the turnstile and enter the first hall. By keeping to the left all the time, while promenading through the Musée, the visitor will have no difficulty in making out every figure in each group by reference to the catalogue, which is made up **"BY THE LEFT."**

The Entrance Hall.

NO. 7. MARIE DE MEDICIS.

Marie de Medicis, Queen of France, born in Florence in 1573, died at Cologne in 1642, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Francis I. She married Henry IV, who was of the age of forty-seven years, in 1600. According to Sismondi, Marie was tall and stout with round, fixed eyes; she was not caressing or lovable in her manners, and had no spirit of gaiety. She had no taste for the king, nor troubled to amuse or please him. Her temper was shrewish and obstinate. All her education was Spanish, and she always suspected another heretical relapse in her husband, whom she thought old and disagreeable. She is here represented according to the portrait painted by Porbus in 1612. During the minority of her son, Louis VIII, she was regent of the kingdom. Attention is called to the magnificent costume on this figure.

NO. 8. THE EAGLE'S NEST.

This artistic group portrays an incident that occurred in the Adirondack Mountains some years ago. An eagle stole a little child and carried it to its nest among the mountain crags. The father and neighbors pursued and battled with the eagle. After a long fight the eagle was killed and the child rescued. Great care has been taken in the coloring of the group, and the light and shadows are so perfect that at first view visitors imagine they are in the mountain tops witnessing a real battle.

NO. 9. EVE OF THE CORONATION.

On the eve of the coronation, M. Imbert de Saint-Amand tells us, Napoleon had tried on before him the sumptuous robes which had been made for Josephine. We know of nothing better than to quote the passage which the celebrated author devoted to this episode: "All Paris was excited by the approach of the great event. The hotels were choked with people. The tradespeople worked night and day in order that the costumes and uniforms might be ready. In every workshop there was an activity without parallel. Leroy, who until then had been only a seller of dresses, decided to make them as well, and took as his associate Madame Raimbault, the celebrated dressmaker of the period. From their shops came the magnificent vestments which the Empress was to wear on the coronation day. As to her ornaments, they consisted of a crown, a diadem and a waistbelt, and were the work of the jeweler Marguerite. The preparations for the coronation were completed, and the ceremony was evidently going to be magnificent. Madame Junot, the future Duchesse d'Abrantes, breakfasted at the Tuileries with the Empress on December 1, 1804, the day before the coronation. Josephine was much affected, but happiness was in her looks. She described during breakfast all the loving terms the Emperor had used to her that morning, and how he had tried on her head the crown she was to wear next day at Notre Dame. In telling this she wept tears of gratitude." On the right in the doorway are Madame Raimbault and Leroy anxiously observing whether the Emperor is satisfied. The dress worn by Josephine is an exact duplicate of the original and was made by Monsieur Felix in Paris and cost 60,000 francs.

VISITORS SHOULD KEEP TO THE LEFT ACCORDING TO CATALOGUE.

Central Hall.

THE Entrance Hall opens into the bright, beautiful central rooms of the building, where lifelike and brilliant groups on all sides attract the visitor's immediate attention.

NO. 10. PROMINENT PEOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT.

No. 1.

CHARLES E. HUGHES was elected Governor of the State of New York on November 6, 1906, by a plurality of about 60,000 over W. R. Hearst. While he has always been a staunch Republican, Mr. Hughes never took any active part in politics prior to his nomination. The legislative committee appointed to investigate the insurance scandal in 1905 selected Mr. Hughes as its counsel, and it was largely through his efforts that much needed reforms in insurance were brought about. He is recognized as a man of marked ability and sterling character.

No. 2.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN was the youngest man ever nominated for the Presidency. He was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., and attended the public schools until fifteen years old. In 1887 he graduated from the Illinois College, and later from the Union College of Law in Chicago. He practiced law for a time at Jacksonville, Ill., and then removed to Lincoln, Neb., and for a number of years continued to practice law, with occasional writing for the newspapers. After his second defeat for the Presidency he founded the *Commoner*, a weekly paper, and has devoted his time almost exclusively to writing. In 1906 Mr. Bryan went abroad, and practically made a tour of the world. In the different capitals of Europe he received such honors that it greatly increased his popularity at home. Mr. Bryan is married and has three children.

No. 3.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE was the organizer of the special nurses' corps for wars, and laid the foundation of the present Red Cross system of nurses. Her first work was in the Crimean War, where she took personal charge of a corps of nurses. Her general plan was extended, and she was an important factor in other English wars. Miss Nightingale is eighty-eight years old, and while her charitable services brought much popularity, it was not until March 16, 1908, that they were properly recognized in England when the Lord Mayor of London officiated at a ceremony bestowing upon her the freedom of the city. She was too infirm to attend this ceremony, and requested that instead of being given a gold casket the cost should be given to public charity.

No. 4.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.—In almost every city of the civilized world there is a band of men and women who live a military life and fight sin just as real soldiers fight real enemies. They have their officers, their barracks, their uniforms, their mar-

tial music. Their work is mainly in the slums of the cities and every year thousands of outcasts and homeless men and women are induced to reform. These are branches of the Salvation Army, which numbers several hundred thousands. The headquarters of this army is not in any particular building. It is in the brain of one man, the general of the Salvation Army, William Booth, who was born in Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829. His education was meagre and he was thrown among the poorer class of people. He originated the idea of organizing a Christian army on military lines. The movement met with much success. The perseverance of the founder conquered and gradually the Salvation Army extended. From whatever country an appeal was sent, General Booth answered it and one or more workers were sent. It was in this way that the Salvation Army came to the United States and began work in Philadelphia. The movement was derided here at first, but it steadily grew, and now has a wonderful strength throughout the country.

No. 5.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—This representation of Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, was modeled at the Musée from the original and was favorably passed upon by him. As a humorist, mimic and society entertainer Mr. Wilder has few equals. He has traveled all over the world, and appeared before kings and queens and princes. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1859. His stories are famous all over the country.

No. 6.

GEN. LORD HERBERT KITCHENER, more prominent during recent years in the English army than any of the other generals except Roberts, was born in Ireland and was one of the chief officers in the Boer war. His greatest achievement was in the Soudan, where he was sent to put down the uprising among the followers of the Mahdi. The war in the Soudan was a religious outbreak. The Mahdi was looked upon by his followers as a divine being. Even after his death his followers kept up the war, and declared that anyone who touched the Mahdi's body would be instantly struck dead by Heaven. Before General Kitchener completely put down the uprising he caused the tomb of the Mahdi to be opened and the head severed from the body and placed upon a pole, where it remained for several days. This checked the uprising, and General Kitchener won a complete victory, gaining the Victoria Cross and the title of lord. For his desecration of the Mahdi's tomb General Kitchener was severely criticised. He is commander of the British forces in India.

No. 7.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON is the acknowledged leader of the African race in this country in progress and education. Almost his entire life has been devoted to the elevation of the colored race. With every movement with that end in view, since the Civil War, he has been identified. His main work has been the education of the colored race. He founded a school for colored people at Tuskegee, Ga., and its growth and success have been so marked that today it is the great university of the South for colored students. His education and refinement command universal respect, and in 1901 he had the honor of being invited to the White House to dine with President Roosevelt.

No. 8.

FIRE CHIEF KRUGER.—Charles W. Kruger was one of the many heroes of New York's great Fire Department. Starting in the service in 1874, he worked his way up to the position of Deputy Chief. In charge of a troublesome fire in Canal Street, February 14, 1908, he lost his life in the exercise of his duty. A public subscription was started by prominent citizens to erect a fitting monument to his memory.

No. 9.

ANNA HELD.—Anna Held, of Paris, has been for years one of the most prominent figures upon the burlesque stage. Her beauty is famous the world over. She is said to have defied cartoonists to draw any caricature of her which would resemble her in any respect, that would not show her beauty. Several attempts were made, but even in the cartoons Mlle. Held was still beautiful. When she first came to New York she was the favorite of the burlesque stage in Paris. She had eccentricities as well as beauty. One of these was her claim to old Egyptian secrets for making women beautiful. The only one the public ever heard about was a daily bath in milk. Mlle. Held scored a great success in "The French Maid" and in "The Girl from Paris." Her talent was as undisputed as her beauty. She possessed a wonderful amount of vivacity and chic, and every theatrical company she headed was successful. After becoming the rage in New York, Mlle. Held toured the country with her own company. She lived like a queen, and her private car was as luxurious as that of any railway magnate. She is married to an American gentleman named Ziegfeld.

No. 10.

ADELINA PATTI.—No opera singer ever achieved greater success than Mme. Adelina Patti. She was born in Madrid, of Italian parentage, in the forties, and as a child once lived in the village of Wakefield, now a part of New York City. Her wonderful vocal talent soon found patrons and her musical education was extremely thorough. Gradually her fame extended outside of Italy, and she assumed title roles in the leading operas in all the great European cities. She first toured America under the management of Colonel Mapleson and afterward made several successful trips. She is said to have received $5,000 for each concert. She visited this country in 1903 for a last appearance. Mme. Patti has been married three times. The third marriage took place when she was about fifty-five years old to Baron Cederstrom.

No. 11.

HIRAM CRONK, who died in May, 1905, was 107 years old, and the last survivor of the War of 1812. His body was brought to New York City and given a State funeral with full military honors. Four of his children attended the obsequies, the youngest being sixty-five years old.

No. 12.

SIR JOHN HENRY IRVING was born in Keinton, near Glastonbury, England, on February 6, 1838. He made his debut in Glasgow before he had reached his eighteenth year. At the suggestion of the well-known Irish actor and playwright Dion Boucicault, Irving went to London, where he appeared for the first time in one of Boucicault's own plays, "Hunted Down." He achieved a phenomenal success as Mathias in the sensational drama, "The Bells," a part which he played for over 300 successive nights. His presentations of Shakespearean characters gained for him the reputation of being the greatest English tragedian of the day. The figure of Sir Henry shown in the group is a representation of his successful creation of Robespierre. He was a great favorite with American audiences whenever he played in this country. He died in England October 13, 1905.

No. 13.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the great French actress, was born in Paris in 1844. Her mother was a Dutch Jewess, but her father caused her to be baptized, and she received her education in a convent. In 1862 she made her début at the Théâtre Français, in the part of Racine's Iphigénie. She was afterward engaged at the Odéon, and from this period dates her brilliant career. Racine's Phèdre, Octave Feuillet's Sphinx, Dumas' Dame aux Camélias, and, foremost of all, Donna Sol in Victor Hugo's "Hernani," are the greatest numbers of Mme. Bernhardt's répertoire. In 1882 she

made, under the management of Mr. Abbey, a tour through the United States which was a succession of unqualified triumphs, and again in 1904, when she played an engagement at the Lyric Theatre. In this group Mme Bernahrdt appears in the costume made by Felix for "The Lady of the Camellias."

No. 14.

JENNY LIND was born in Sweden about 1840. Her parents were poor, and at an early age charitably inclined persons discovered her remarkable voice and assisted in its cultivation. She met with much success in European cities. During the Civil War P. T. Barnum secured her services for a tour of the United States. Her first appearance in this country was at Castle Garden in New York, where she sang, among other selections, "The Star Spangled Banner" in the presence of 20,000 soldiers. Her tour throughout the country met with remarkable success, and much profit to her manager. Although she has been dead for many years, her name is still a household word, and her fame as a genius of song has never been surpassed.

No. 15.

EDWARD H. SOTHERN was born in New Orleans in 1859, and is the distinguished son of a distinguished father. He is one of New York's favorite actors and made his debut at Abbey's Park Theatre in 1879. His first appearance as a star was at the Lyceum Theatre in 1887, where he appeared under the management of Daniel Frohman. One of his greatest successes was in the comedy "Lord Chumley." His rendition of the title role in "The Prisoner of Zenda" gave an opportunity to portray heavier parts and showed his ability as an actor of the highest order. The character represented in the group is one of his successes, the Chevalier d'Artagnan in the "King's Musketeer."

No. 16.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON was one of the most popular actors of America and his memory will be cherished for years. The quaint and ingenuous humor which the distinguished artist lent to his parts made him a favorite. He created the title role of the famous romantic drama, "Rip Van Winkle," which he played several thousand times in this country and in England. Among the other favorite parts in his répertoire was that of Bob Acres in Sheridan's "Rivals," in which he is represented in this group. He died in Florida, April 23, 1905, in his seventy-sixth year.

No. 17.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, who once visited the United States, is very democratic, abhors red tape and frippery, and is never so happy as when with people who will allow him to forget that he is a prince. In his own country the navy adores him and the army admires him. Although he is the younger brother of Emperor William, and therefore a person of subdued importance as compared with the Crown Prince, he is the favorite of the people and overshadows his imperial relatives in the matter of popularity. He is to the Germans what the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) used to be to the English—a person to grumble at sometimes, but to smile indulgently at always. By profession Prince Henry is a diplomat and a sailor. He once commanded the German squadron in the Pacific. During the troubles in China he became a favorite with American and English residents of Canton and Hong Kong. The Prince learned the English language from his mother. As he speaks English without accent, and is a fine, manly fellow, the English in China found in him qualities which they were proud to believe were essentially British. His own countrymen acclaimed him as a typical German prince, while the Americans found him to be a man of such open handed and democratic ideas that they were glad to do him honor. He made a favorable impression when in the United States.

No. 18.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER is one of the most famous American actresses of the day. Her phenomenal triumph in "Zaza" was a conspicuous sensation in 1898-9. The wonderful dramatic power she displayed in interpreting the role, the color, the life, the delicate shadings, the strong and graceful lines, the beautiful sweeps of passion and the touching tenderness of tears made it an achievement that only a woman of the highest genius and rarest skill could reach. Mrs. Carter's success in the role was even greater than that of Madame Rejane, the versatile French artist, who appeared in the same part in Paris. The magnificent, multi-colored and multi-emotioned characterization won the honor of creditable comparison with the great Sarah Bernhardt, and it placed her in the same relationship to the American stage that the queen of the Comédie Française holds to the stage of France. This artist's dramatic career has been short and the unprecedented triumph she has made and the exalted position she has taken in her profession must therefore be accepted as evidence that she is an actress of unusual charm and brilliant genius. In private life she is Mrs. William Lewis Payne.

No. 19.

MADAME REJANE, the well known French actress, is here represented in dishabille costume created by Felix, for the leading part in "La Glu," written by M. Jean Richepin. In the leading role of this play, Madame Rejane made her greatest success. She was born in Paris in 1857, and at an early age showed her great ability as an actress. She has been a favorite not only in Paris, but in other European cities since 1870. Her popularity still continues, and she is regarded today as one of the great successes of the stage. She has made two successful tours of the United States, appearing in various French plays. Like Bernhardt and Duse, she has been supported by her own company.

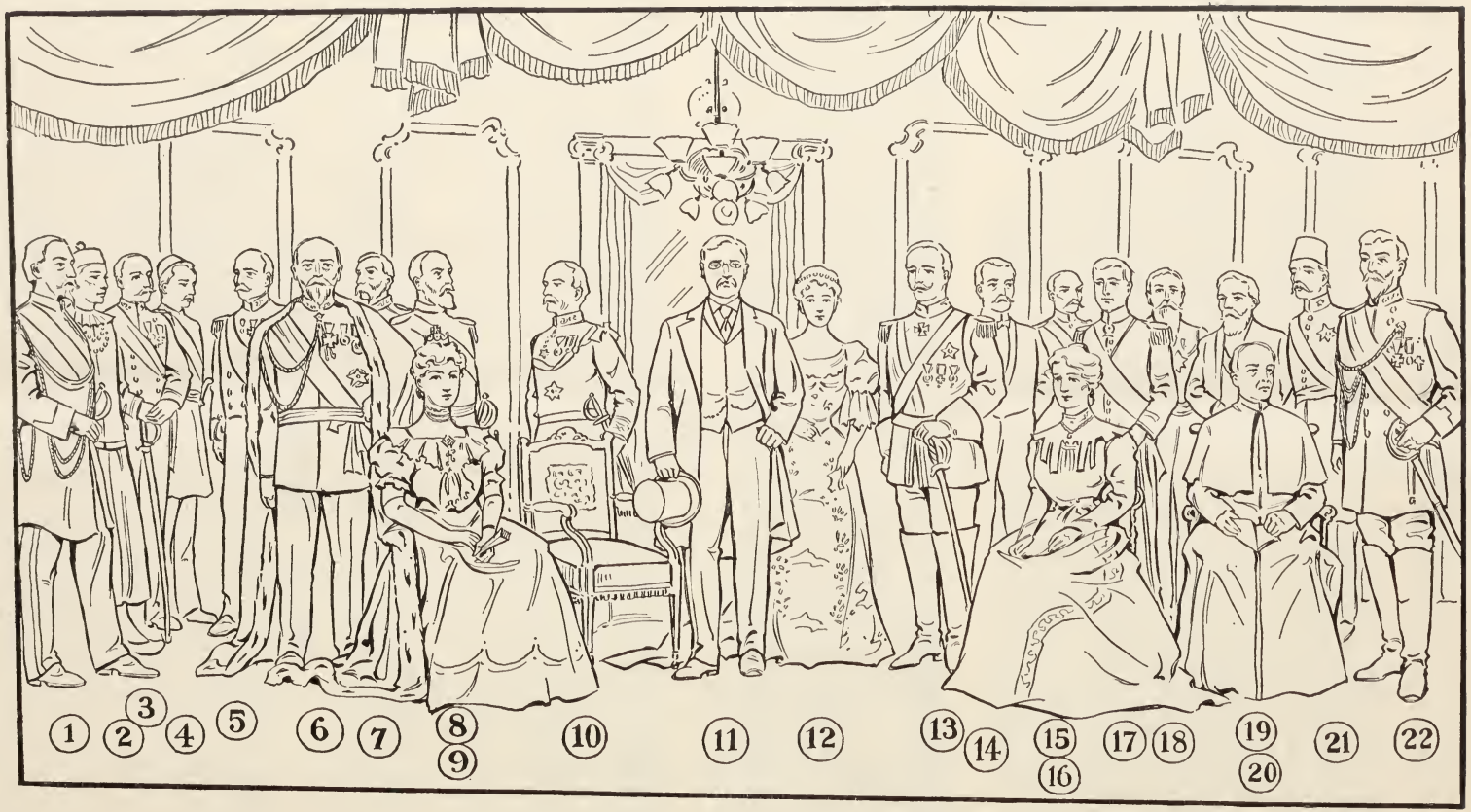
No. 20.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, the Republican candidate for President, was born in Ohio about fifty-three years ago; he was educated at Yale, and afterward admitted to the bar of Ohio, and became a successful practitioner. President McKinley appointed him Federal judge and later Governor of the Philippines. During President Roosevelt's second term Judge Taft was appointed Secretary of War, which position he resigned upon being nominated for the Presidency. As Governor of the Philippines he made many reforms which were mainly confined to cutting out the official red tape and legal delays. While Secretary of War he made a successful tour around the world, and was received with much honor at various foreign capitals. He made personal investigations on the Isthmus of Panama, and as the construction of the Panama Canal is practically under army supervision, he has been an important factor in that great project. His conduct in different official positions has been above reproach.

NO. 11. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland was born in 1837 at Caldwell, N. J., and died at Princeton, N. J., on June 23, 1908. After receiving a common school education he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of law in Buffalo. His honesty and forceful character brought success, and he soon entered politics. His first office was that of Sheriff of Erie County. Later he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo on a Democratic ticket, and helped to bring about the dissolution of a corrupt municipal ring. He was nominated for Governor at a time when the Republican Party was disrupted by political intrigues, and was elected by approximately 192,000 majority. In 1884 he was named on the Democratic ticket for President and was elected, defeating James G. Blaine. In 1888 he was again nominated, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison. He received a third nomination, and defeated President Harrison. He was married in 1886 to Frances Folsom, who, with four children, survives him.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.



1. Emperor of Japan.
2. Emperor of China.
3. King Haakon of Norway.
4. Sultan of Turkey.
5. King George of Greece.
6. King Edward VII.
7. Emperor of Austria.
8. King of Sweden.
9. Queen Alexandra.
10. King of Denmark.
11. President Roosevelt.
12. Queen of Holland.
13. Emperor of Germany.
14. President of Mexico.
15. King of Italy.
16. Empress of Germany.
17. King of Spain.
18. King of Belgium.
19. President of France.
20. Pope Pius X.
21. Shah of Persia.
22. Czar of Russia.

NO. 13. RULERS OF THE WORLD.

This gorgeous scene represents the chief rulers of the world. Attention is called to the costumes of the figures, which in each case represents that actually worn by the individual, and the decorations worn by each are copies of the originals. This is one of the most instructive groups in the Musée and is worthy of careful study.

NICHOLAS II, Czar of Russia, born in May, 1868, was carefully educated in all branches of economics and history—his education being scientific rather than classical—and received a soldier's training. The most conflicting statements concerning him are published, but his real characteristics and qualities are still wrapped in mystery. There is an idea (the thought fathered by the wish, perhaps) that he is more open to liberal and progressive sentiments than was his father, who on this point was influenced by unusual circumstances. Although disposed to lessen the burdens of his people he is apparently influenced by the reactionary tendencies of Russian officials. It is to be hoped that he may fulfill the good promises of his proclamations, and may show a conscientious devotion to the tremendous responsibilities and duties imposed on him by Providence.

KING GUSTAVE of Sweden succeeded to the throne early in December, 1907, upon the death of his father, King Oscar. He was born in Castle Drottningholm in 1858. Within a few days of his birth he was made Duke of Wormland. His early education was from private tutors, and in 1877 and 1878 he studied at Upsala. In 1879 he visited nearly all of the European countries. Later he returned to the University at Upsala. In 1875 he entered the army, and in 1892 was made General Lieutenant. In 1896 he became inspector of the military schools, and in 1898 a full general. From 1884 to 1891 he filled the office of Vice King of Norway. He worked hard to prevent the separation of Sweden and Norway, and as a result lost a yearly stipend amounting to $125,000. King Gustave, who is of gigantic stature and resembles his father in light Saxon features, was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria of Baden. His oldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, is married to Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught. He has two other children, the Duke of Soedermanland and the Duke of Westmannland.

CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES, President of France, was elected on January 17, 1906, to succeed President Loubet. He was chosen on the first ballot of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session at Versailles, where all elections for President take place. His political party is known as the "Progressive Republicans." He was born in 1841, his father being a clerk and his grandfather a blacksmith. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and became Minister of the Interior in the Duclerc Cabinet, and later succeeded Duclerc as Premier. His ministry lasted only a month. In 1890 he became a Senator, and in 1899 was elected President of the Senate.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I, Emperor of Austria, was born August 18, 1830, and is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles and the Princess Sophia of Bavaria. The general revolutionary movement in 1848 was powerfully felt in Austria. The Emperor Ferdinand was persuaded to abdicate; his half-imbecile brother, the Archduke Francis Charles, resigned his claims to the throne in favor of his son, and on December 2, 1848, Francis Joseph I ascended the throne of the Hapsburgs under circumstances of peculiar difficulties and during the stormiest days that have agitated Europe since the Thirty Years' War. A history of Francis Joseph's long reign would be the history of Europe during that period. He had to learn, by bitter experience, that a civilized, high-spirited people cannot be ruled according to the mediæval autocratic principles which determined the government of his ancestors. The humiliating wars of 1859, with France, and of 1866, with Prussia, compelled Francis Joseph to give up

his Italian provinces, to resign all claims to interfere with the affairs of Germany proper, and to grant independence to Hungary and constitutional government to all parts of his empire.

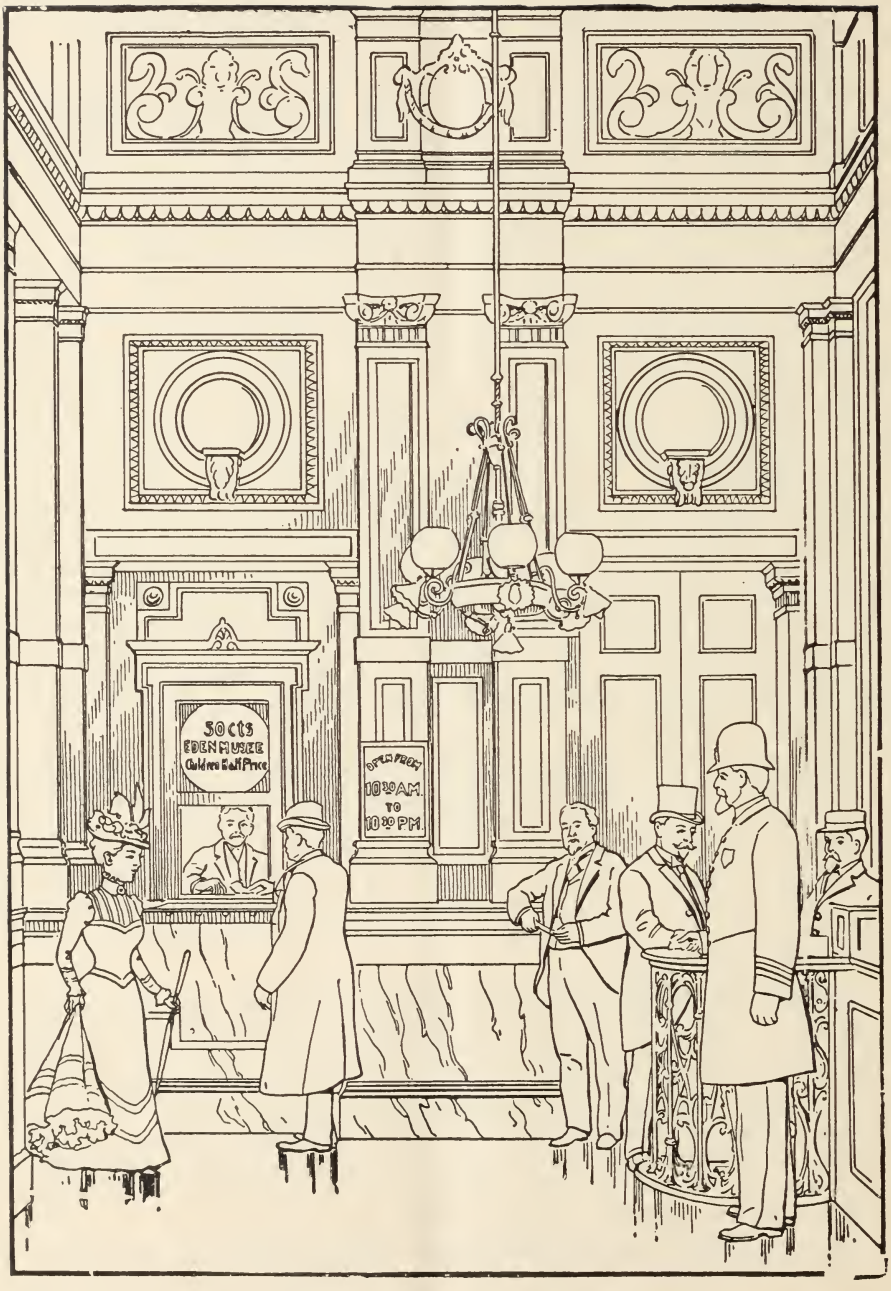
MUTSUHITO, the Emperor of Japan, was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded his father, Komei Tenno (1847-67), as the 123d of the line of Mikados. On February 9, 1869, he was married to Haruko (born May 28, 1850), daughter of the late Tadaka, of the house of Fudjivara Idchidgo. The heir apparent is their son, Yoshihito. We are told that Mutsuhito means "man of peace," or "weak man," but under his government Japan has made wonderful strides in the path of civilization. In 1868 he gave to the envoys of France and Holland the first audience ever granted by an Emperor of Japan to representatives of Christian nations. Other steps toward reform quickly followed, from which dates the real beginning of modern Japan. A revolution in 1868 strengthened the Mikado's power, and in the following year the seat of government was changed from Kioto to Tokio. In 1872 the Emperor adopted European dress and habits, and much traditional court etiquette has since been abolished. Japan's victorious war with China in 1895, and the still more successful encounter with Russia in 1904-5, gave her enhanced standing and prestige as a nation.

FREDERICK VIII, King of Denmark, was born in 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools, and his entire career has been one of great simplicity. He has received many honors from other rulers, but has kept free from political entanglements. He is chancellor of the Copenhagen University, head of the Freemasons of Denmark; and is also inspector general of the army. As such he has brought about a number of reforms which have improved the condition of the soldiers, and as a result is extremely popular with them. For years he has taken an active part in philanthropic objects and in all public movements, and owing to his stately bearing and quiet manner he has long been a public favorite. His younger brother is the King of Greece, and his son is King of Norway.

VICTORIA, Empress of Germany, was born in 1858. Her maiden name was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and she married Emperor William in 1880. She has had seven children. The Empress was carefully educated, and since she has been the first lady of Germany she has been quiet and retiring, devoting her time mainly to the care of her children and paying little attention to society. She is loved by the German people, and her influence, as well as that of her family, has done much toward cementing the Empire. She has none of the eccentricities of the Emperor.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, the youngest President the United States has had, was born in New York city in 1858. He graduated from Harvard, and in 1882 was elected to the New York Assembly. In 1886 he was defeated for mayor in New York city. He became a police commissioner of that city in 1895, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897. He resigned this position at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and raised a regiment of Rough Riders, of which he became lieutenant colonel. In 1898 he was elected Governor of New York State. In 1900 he was elected Vice President, and owing to the death of Mr. McKinley Mr. Roosevelt became President. In 1904 he was elected President to succeed himself.

KING EDWARD VII OF ENGLAND.—Albert Edward, known for more than half a century as the Prince of Wales, was born November 9, 1841. By the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901, he became Emperor of India as well as King of England. He is admiral of the English navy, a field marshal of England and colonel of several regiments in the army. He belongs to many societies, and for years has been at the head of Masonry in Great Britain. Edward VII came to the throne sure of the affections of his people, supported by his consort, Queen Alexandra, who shared with the late Queen Victoria the love of the British nation. Under the title



THE EDEN LOBBY.

of Lord Renfrew Edward VII visited the United States in 1860, previous to his marriage, and was entertained in Washington by President Buchanan, afterward being received enthusiastically throughout the country. The King has acquired a certain celebrity as a peacemaker.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, Queen of England and Empress of India, is one of the most interesting women of Europe. She is the daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen, December 1, 1844. Her marriage to the Prince of Wales was solemnized in London with great splendor March 10, 1863, after his return from a tour of the United States and Canada. Queen Alexandra was always fond of home life, and has been a devoted mother to her large and interesting family. In addition to being one of the most beautiful women in England, her charity and charming personality have endeared her to all English people. She experienced the greatest sorrow of her life when her son, the Duke of Clarence, died in 1893. For some months grave fears were entertained for her sanity, but a voyage to the Mediterranean and her own sound common sense revived her spirits and saved her from this great danger.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland (or, as the Almanach de Gotha gives her name in full, Wilhelmina Hélène Pauline Marie) was born at The Hague, August 31, 1880, and succeeded her father, William III, on his death, which occurred on November 23, 1890. The throne of Holland is hereditary in the male line in the house of Orange-Nassau in the order of primogeniture, but is transmissible to the female heirs on the extinction of the male stem. This contingency occurred on the death of King William III, and the mother of the princess, Queen Emma, was appointed regent, to act during her minority. She ascended the throne August 30, 1898, and was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin February 7, 1901.

KING ALFONSO XIII OF SPAIN.—It might be said that this monarch was born with a royal crown encircling his brow, as King Alfonso XII died of consumption nearly six months before his only son was born. Alfonso XIII was born at Madrid May 17, 1886, and was proclaimed King under the regency of his mother, Maria Christina, daughter of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria, on the day of his birth. The King's aunts are the Infanta Isabel, widow of the Count de Girgenti, Maria, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Infanta Eulalie, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans. In 1906 the King married Princess Ena of Battenberg, a near relative of the King of England, who assumed the name of Victoria on ascending the throne. On their return to the royal palace after the marriage ceremony an anarchist threw a bomb at their carriage. The King and his bride escaped injury, but several members of the royal suite were killed and wounded.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, Tsai-Tien, otherwise Kwung-Su, when only four years old, ascended the throne in 1875. The Emperor has no influence upon the government of his country, which is said to be inhabited by 400,000,000 people, about the third part of the total population of the earth. He is surrounded by a powerful ministry, of which his uncle, Prince Kwung, is the ruling spirit, but the real ruler of China is the Dowager Empress. Since the war with Japan many improvements have been introduced into China.

WILLIAM II, Emperor of Germany, was born on January 27, 1859. He is the eldest son of Emperor Frederick I, of Germany, and Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria of England. His wife is another Victoria, the Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, to whom William was married when he had just completed his twenty-second year, February 27, 1881, and who has borne him six sons and one daughter. The eldest of these, the Crown Prince and heir to the throne, Frederick William Victoria August Ernst, was born May 6, 1882.

MOHAMMED ALI MIRZA, the Shah of Persia, ascended the throne on January 19, 1907. He is the 256th sovereign of Persia, the first ruler dating back to 890 B. C. He is the oldest son of the late Shah, and was born June 21, 1872. He has been liberally educated, and has traveled extensively in European countries. He is regarded as a shrewd and broad minded man, with liberal political ideas. He inherits his father's palaces, and an almost priceless collection of gems.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.—"Sick Man of Europe," the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid Khan, the thirty-seventh monarch of his family. This ruler of "The Faithful" was born September 22, 1842, and ascended the throne of his long line of ancestors on August 31, 1876. Great events have taken place under his reign—the rebellion of the Danubian Principalities, the Turco-Russian war, conspiracies and anarchies at home. But the Sultans of Turkey are not often inclined to meddle with the affairs of state. They have their ministry to do the "business part" of the government, while they only enjoy its pleasures. Abdul Hamid is innocent of any remarkable deed.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, the King of Italy, ascended the throne when his father, King Humbert, was assassinated by the anarchist Bresci, July 29, 1900. King Victor is of a studious, retiring disposition, and much of the success of his administration is said to be due to his brilliant wife, formerly Princess Elena of Montenegro. While there were many riots during the funeral of King Humbert and the coronation of King Victor, all of the Italian statesmen and diplomats pledged their allegiance to him.

LEOPOLD II (Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor), King of the Belgians, was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835, and married, August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Marie-Henriette of Austria. He succeeded his father, Leopold I, on the latter's death, December 10, 1865. The King has been greatly interested in the development of the Congo Free State. The year 1893 witnessed important changes in the government of Belgium. The right of suffrage had by the existing law been restricted by certain property qualifications. A Constituent Assembly was elected to revise several articles of the constitution. The King was known to favor the popular demand for universal suffrage, as also the idea of a popular referendum. An unofficial plebiscite resulted in an overwhelming majority of votes for universal suffrage. The chamber failing to fall in fully with the popular idea, a general strike ensued, which developed into a riot. This revolutionary demonstration resulted in the passage of the measure proposed by Nyssens, which was practically identical with universal suffrage.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, was born in 1830. He occupied numerous positions of trust under the republic, and finally was elected President. Since that time he has served five full terms of four years each, and began his sixth term in December, 1904. By the constitution his powers are no greater than those of the President of this country, as he acts in conjunction with a Congress. But in reality President Diaz is almost a Dictator. He is well educated and recognized as a statesman. Under his rule Mexico has made much progress. The Masonic order is stronger in Mexico than in any other country, and President Diaz is a thirty-second degree Mason, in addition to his high rank in many other organizations.

POPE PIUS X was elected Pope of the Roman Catholic Church on August 4, 1903, to succeed Leo XIII. Before his election he was Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice. The conclave which elected him consisted of all the cardinals of the Church, and they were in secret session for nearly a week before a ballot showed a two-thirds majority. The Pope was born at Riese, June 2, 1835, of poor parents, and was one of eight children. He was ordained priest in 1858, and his first charge was assistant pastor in Tombolo. He remained there ten years, and was then assigned to the pastorate of Salsomo. His first high honers came in 1875, when he was made chancellor of the diocese of Treviso. On June 12, 1893, Pope Leo made him a cardinal. Soon afterward he was transferred to Venice, and was given the title of Patriarch. He is a hard and enthusiastic worker, and much of his time was spent among the poorer people of his

his district, to whom his stipend of $2,400 a year was mainly devoted. It was said that he was not opposed to the government in the conflict between it and the Vatican, and in opposition to the commands of Pope Leo once visited the King of Italy. His Eminence has, however, followed the attitude of Pius IX and Leo XIII toward the government.

HAAKON, KING OF NORWAY.—Until 1905 Norway and Sweden for many years had the same King. A portion of the year the King lived in Norway and the rest of the time in Sweden. During 1905 trouble arose over the adjustment of taxes and tariffs, with the result that Norway seceded, and, against the protests of Sweden, decided to set up an independent government. After many conferences the son of Frederick VIII of Denmark, and a grandson of the late King Christian IX, was selected. He selected the name of Haakon, and was formally crowned King early in 1906. He was then about forty years old. The King is quiet in manner and deemed a fitting occupant of the throne.

GEORGE I., KING OF GREECE, was born December 24, 1845, and succeeded to the throne on March 30, 1863. He is the son of King Christian I. of Denmark, and a brother of Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and the Dowager Empress of Russia. In 1867 he married the Grand Duchess Olga, the oldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantin of Russia, who is granduncle to the present Czar. The king has five sons and one daughter. The oldest, Prince Constantin, was born in 1868, and in 1889 married Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, and has three sons, Prince Alexander, Prince George and Prince Paul, and one daughter, Princess Helen. In 1889 the king's oldest daughter, Alexandra, married the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the Czar of Russia. She died September 24, 1891, leaving a son and daughter. The total allowance to the King of Greece is $260,000 a year; in addition the heir apparent receives $37,000. As a ruler King George has won the esteem of the world for his diplomacy and the sincerity with which he looks after the interest of his subjects.

NO. 14. TOO LATE FOR THE OPERA.

This artistic mechanical group explains itself. The young man has called to take his fiancée to the opera. He has waited a long time. Finally the lady appeared, but just before leaving she thinks of a few additional touches to make to her toilet. With an open watch and an alarmed face the young man watches the proceeding. The lady in question stands before the mirror in evening costume. In one hand she holds a powder puff, with which she occasionally dabs her face. Then the powder puff falls, and the lady turns her head from side to side, looking at the effect in the mirror. Finally she gives a roguish little wink of satisfaction, and puts on more powder. Every movement of this mechanical group is true to life, and it takes but a stretch of the imagination to hear the murmurs of the young man that they will surely be too late at the opera.

NO. 15. THE SLEEPING GUARD.

Overtaken by slumber while on duty, the guard sleeps on undisturbed by the moving crowd, while from time to time the heavy snores attest the profoundness of his slumber.

NOS. 16 AND 17.

Armored knights to right and left, guarding the entrance to Winter Garden.

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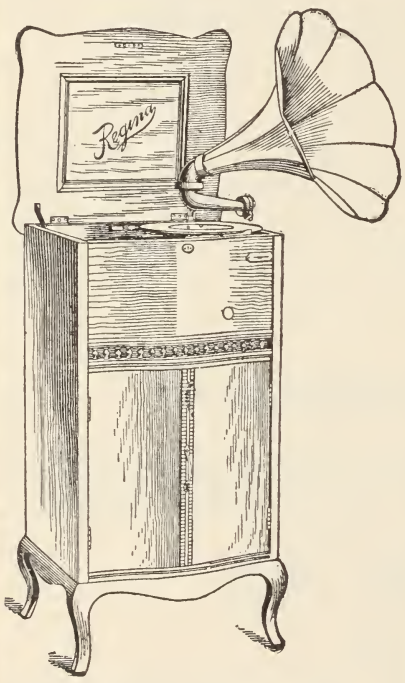

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1. Cassius. 2. Brutus. 3. Marc Antony. 4 Julius Cæsar

NO. 19. DEATH OF JULIUS CAESAR.

This striking group represents the scene which immediately followed the assassination of Julius Cæsar. A portion of the Roman Forum has been reproduced. The body of Cæsar lies upon a stretcher, his mantle thrown back to show the wounds caused by twenty-three dagger thrusts. By the side of the body stands Marc Antony, delivering the funeral oration which was destined to destroy the carefully planned revolt and drive the conspirators in terror from Rome. Near-by, and startled by the rising indignation of the populace, stand Marcus Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius, who were at the head of the conspiracy which brought about the assassination.

The life of Julius Cæsar was a series of climaxes almost as great as his death. He was born about 90 B. C. and at an early age made his power felt as an orator, statesman, writer and soldier. He was ambitious and his wealth was used with a liberality which made him popular. In 60 B. C. he made an alliance with his two great rivals, Pompeius and Crassus, which gained the control of the government and became known as the First Triumvirate. By this move Cæsar gained the governorship of Gaul, now France. From B. C. 58 to 50 Cæsar made a series of notable conquests. Gaul was occupied by the Celts, who were governed by a priesthood of Druids. German tribes from the north and east undertook to conquer Gaul. Cæsar crossed the Rhine twice and successively defeated the Germans and Belgians. His "Commentaries," familiar to students, record his movements during this period. Much difficulty was experienced by Cæsar in subduing the Celts, owing to the great power of the Druids.

While Cæsar was engaged in Gaul his enemies were busy in Rome. They plotted against him, and in B. C. 52 ordered him to discharge his soldiers. They also drove many leaders from the city. These fled to Cæsar's camp and implored him to come forward as the protector of the violated rights of the people. After some hesitation Cæsar consented and marched against Rome. The die was cast; Pompeius, terrified from his apathy and careless confidence, did not await him in the capital, but fled with his troops to Epirus. Cæsar entered Rome, took possession of the state treasure, and then moved against Pompeius, who after several engagements was finally forced to transfer his soldiers to Cæsar. On his return Cæsar conquered Massilia and then proceeded to Rome, where he was proclaimed dictator in B. C. 48. In the three succeeding years Cæsar won many victories in Egypt and Africa, and on his return to Rome was hailed as the "Father of his Country," and chosen dictator for life. The common people and soldiers he sought to win by his liberality and the more powerful by tempting offices. He gradually became the recognized head of the Roman people.

Marc Antony, his favorite and flatterer, offered Cæsar the kingly crown at a banquet. Cæsar refused it with affected displeasure. The purpose of his party to make him a king, and the knowledge that each time Cæsar pushed the crown away it was with more hesitation, caused a conspiracy to be formed against him.

The primal object of this movement was to prevent Cæsar from becoming king and proving false to his promises. By soothsayers, Cæsar had been warned many times to "beware of the Ides of March." In spite of these warnings Cæsar called a meeting of the Senate. The crown was to be again offered to him and he would refuse it with more hesitation, and possibly accept it. Brutus and Cassius were at the head of the conspiracy. They were not enemies of Cæsar, but they loved liberty, and in his hesitation and the movements of his followers they saw a return to monarchy and the downfall of the progress the common people had made. While Cæsar stood at the base of Pompey's statue he was set upon by the conspirators and fell, pierced by twenty-three dagger thrusts. As he fell he wrapped his mantle around his form, and his dying words were: "Et tu, Brute" ("You, too, Brutus.")

The conspiracy had gained such a foothold that the sympathies of the Roman people were with Cæsar's enemies. Marc Antony realized this and caused the body to be immediately removed to the Forum. Over the remains he pronounced a funeral

oration which has never been equaled. He appeared to favor the conspiracy and to brand Cæsar with an attempt to overthrow the republic. But his words were so adroitly chosen that they gradually aroused love for Cæsar. He told of the great deeds Cæsar had done for Rome—of his liberality, his courage and his love of liberty, and finally read extracts from a pretended will, in which all his vast fortune was left to the Roman people. When he finished the soldiers and populace were so aroused that the conspirators fled in alarm.

For a time Marc Antony and the friends of Cæsar carried the day. Brutus and Cassius were defeated in Macedonia and Cassius committed suicide. Cæsar Augustus, a grandson of a sister of Julius Cæsar, assumed command of the army and formed a triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus. A reign of terror followed in which many of the patriotic leaders were executed. Kinship, filial piety disappeared. Cicero was one of the first victims.

After the death of Cæsar, the republic gradually weakened. Marc Antony's extravagance and dissipation caused his downfall and the power of Cæsar Augustus grew. In B. C. 30, only fourteen years after Cæsar's death, there came a change. The civil wars had carried off the able and patriotic men; the surviving populace demanded only bread and circuses. It was therefore not difficult for the clever Cæsar Augustus to transform the republic into an empire. It was done gradually, and under the empire Rome again became a power in literature and art.

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NO. 20. OUR ARMY AND NAVY HEROES.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES was formerly the head of the United States army. He is of commanding presence, being over six feet tall. He served with distinction during the Civil War and was in many important battles. For many years he commanded the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's Island. In time of war the President is the commander-in-chief of the army, but the title is merely nominal, and General Miles had charge of all military plans and personally led the invasion into Porto Rico in the war of 1898. General Miles is a brilliant conversationalist, a frequent contributor to the best periodicals, and is a recognized authority throughout the world on military matters.

GENERAL FREDERICK A. FUNSTON was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, in 1863. During childhood he was noted for his recklessness and courage. He wrote for many newspapers, and when the war with Spain broke out joined the Kansas Volunteers. At the end of the war he went to the Philippines. He was appointed a general in the volunteers during 1899. His bravery in the Philippines made his name known throughout the world. His greatest achievement was when he captured Aguinaldo and practically ended the long war. With a few companions and a small body of native soldiers, who pretended to sympathize with the insurgents, he went as a prisoner of war to Aguinaldo's camp. Aguinaldo and his aids were in jubilation over the prisoners, when, at a given signal, General Funston's hands were freed, and in a twinkling Aguinaldo and his aids were captured. President McKinley rewarded General Funston by making him a brigadier general in the regular army.

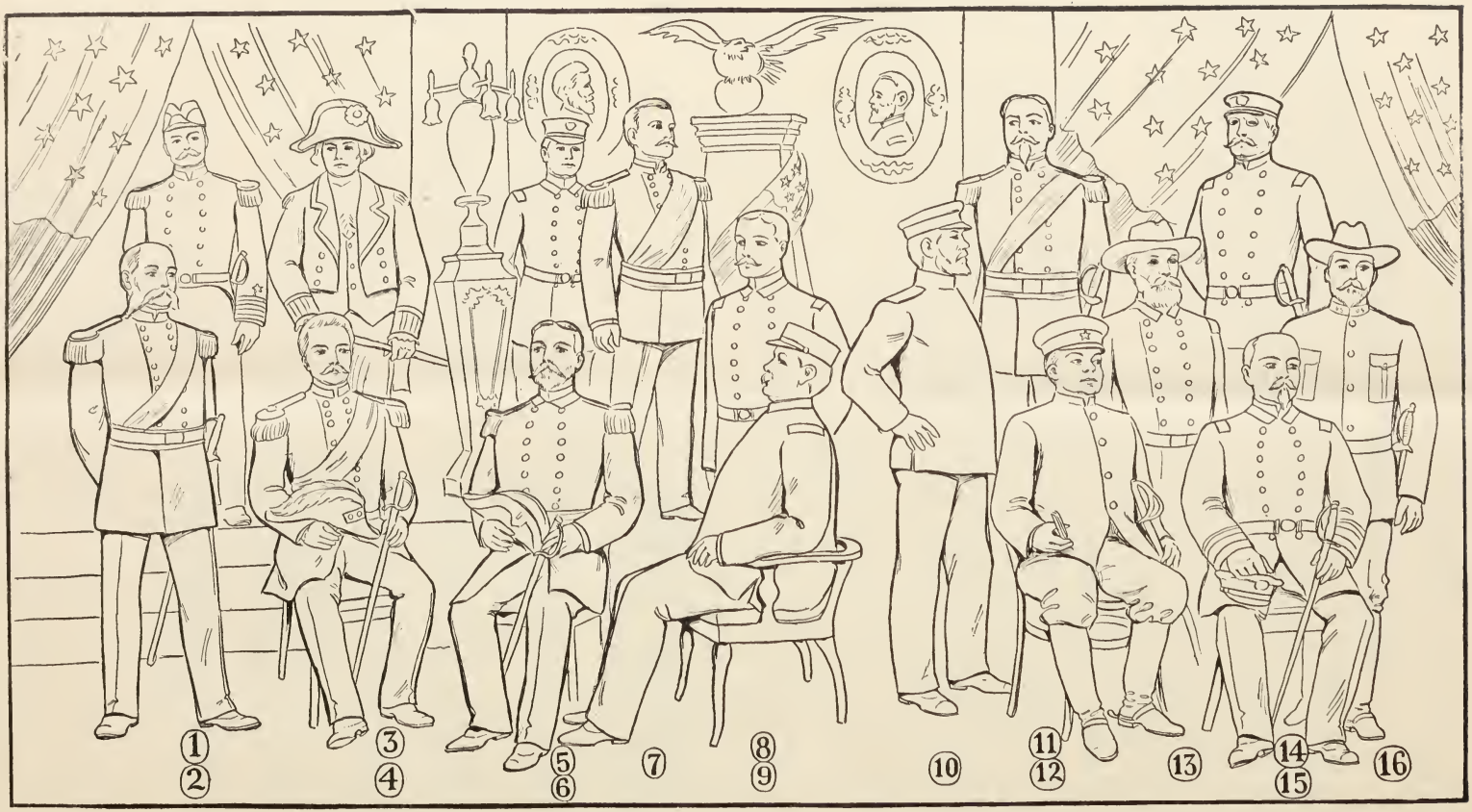
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, who died in November, 1906, was one of the few men who have risen to prominence in the army from civil life. He was born in Michigan in 1835, and entered the Seventh Michigan Infantry as lieutenant in 1861. He served with distinction through the Civil War and his bravery and skill were shown in many battles. In 1865 he was made brigadier general. In 1866 he was appointed to the regular army as lieutenant colonel of the Forty-first Infantry. He was brigadier general in 1897, and on May 4, 1898, President McKinley made him major general. He was in chief command of the regular army that was sent to Cuba in 1898.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, who fought for the Confederacy and won distinguished honor, was one of the first American officers to enter Santiago after the surrender of that city, and to a great extent was responsible for the capture of that important stronghold. His well known bravery made him one of the most popular generals in the army. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 25, 1906, in his seventieth year.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON was born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1839. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1857 and graduated with high honors. During the Civil War he was in charge of a small ironclad, and at one time was ordered to clear Charleston harbor of mines. While doing this his ship was blown to pieces. Sampson and his sailors were rescued with some difficulty. His boat during the Spanish war was the celebrated cruiser New York when he commanded the fleet before Santiago. He died at Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.—This figure represents Admiral Dewey, who added so much glory to the American navy. As a commodore he commanded six warships, forming the Pacific squadron. Immediately after the declaration of war with Spain, on the morning of May 1, 1898, he entered Manila harbor before daybreak. A squadron of thirteen Spanish warships was waiting for him, protected by two forts. At daybreak the battle began. Before nightfall the Spanish ships had been sunk and the guns of the forts silenced. The Spanish loss was over 300. Admiral Dewey did not lose a single ship or man, and as a reward he was made admiral and received a gold medal for bravery.

ARMY AND NAVY HEROES.



1. Dewey.
2. Otis.
3. Paul Jones.
4. Miles.
5. Evans.
6. Sampson.
7. Merritt.
8. Hobson.
9. Shafter.
10. Togo.
11. Lee.
12. Oyama.
13. Wheeler.
14. Sigsbee.
15. Schley.
16. Funston.

REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD S. SCHLEY, the commander of the flying squadron during the Spanish American war, is a skilled leader and a brave sailor. He was born in Maryland in 1839 and graduated at Annapolis in 1860. His first cruise was on the frigate Niagara. He was made lieutenant in 1862, and took an active part in many engagements during the Civil War. From 1869 to 1872 he served in the Asiatic squadron, and took part in the capture of the Korean forts in 1871. He was made commander in 1874. From 1876 to 1879 he cruised in Southern waters. In 1884 he commanded the Arctic relief expedition which rescued Lieutenant Greely and his comrades.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SIGSBEE, commander of the ill-fated warship Maine, which was destroyed in the harbor at Havana on the evening of February 15, 1898, spent his life in naval and military service. His bravery and quick action were shown on more than one occasion. In the summer of 1897 the Maine was leaving Brooklyn, when an excursion boat with hundreds of passengers got in its way. It was impossible to stop the huge warship, but Captain Sigsbee turned its course so that it escaped the excursion boat by crashing into a pier head. The damage was heavy but no one was injured. When the Maine was blown up Captain Sigsbee was injured, but exerted every effort to save his sailors and was the last to leave the vessel.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT was born in New York City on December 1, 1836, his parents moving to Illinois a few years later. At the age of sixteen he began the study of law, but after a year's study went to West Point, where in due course he graduated. His war record begins with the Civil War, during which he was rapidly promoted and soon became a general. He was engaged in many battles and skirmishes and was distinguished for individual bravery. He fought nine battles in ten days and in all of them was victorious. In 1897 he was appointed to command the Department of the East, and in May, 1898, after the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, President McKinley appointed him military commander and governor of the Philippines.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE was born in Richmond, Va. His ancestors have long been known as the "Fighting Lees of Virginia." He was a general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and a brave soldier. President Cleveland appointed him consul-general to Havana, and his unfaltering and energetic action won the approval of the American people. He had charge of the troops at Havana when that city was evacuated by the Spanish. He died in Washington April 28, 1905.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY B. EVANS, better known as "Fighting Bob," was born in 1847 and graduated at the Naval Academy just as the Civil War broke out. He was active in many naval battles during the war and was several times wounded. In the Spanish-American war he was in charge of the battleship Iowa, and gained much distinction for the part he took in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON, the hero of the Merrimac, is a native of Alabama. He graduated from Annapolis and entered the navy, being attached to the Construction Department. After Cervera's fleet entered the harbor of Santiago, Lieutenant Hobson conceived the idea of blocking up the channel so that there could be no escape. His plans were accepted by Admiral Sampson, in charge of the blockading fleet, and one dark night he, with seven volunteers from the navy, steamed the Merrimac into the channel. It was met with a hot fire from the Spanish ships and forts, but Hobson turned the steamer broadside and sank it in the channel He and his crew were picked up by Admiral Cervera's men and kept prisoners for several weeks, when a transfer was effected.

GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS (retired) was born in New York and saw many years of active service in the army. For a number of years he was brigadier-general of the Department of the Colorado. Shortly after the breaking out of the war with Spain, General Otis was made major-general, and after the cessation of hostilities was sent to command the Philippines. It was during his command there that Aguinaldo began an

insurrection. With great skill and bravery General Otis began the work of subduing the insurgents. The attack upon Manila was successfully resisted, and gradually he began to cripple the insurgent forces. Many battles took place, and in all the Americans were successful and met with small loss.

MARSHAL OYAMA.—This figure represents Marshal Oyama, the field marshal in charge of the Japanese troops in the war between Japan and Russia. The field marshal took a prominent part in the war with China in 1895. The bravery and daring of the Japanese troops are well known. In battle they seem to care little whether they are killed or not so long as the army is victorious. Marshal Oyama is regarded as one of the bravest generals and most successful military strategists in the world. Through his plans and manœuvres Port Arthur was finally captured. The other Russian forces were driven northward, and finally made a bold stand at Mukden. Here one of the longest and bloodiest battles of history took place. The Japanese were finally successful, and killed or captured over 100,000 soldiers. It is estimated that over 300,000 soldiers were killed or wounded in this war.

ADMIRAL TOGO was commander of the Japanese navy in the war between Japan and Russia. Within a few days after war was declared, in the early winter of 1903, the Japanese fleet attacked the Russian fleet near Port Arthur. Several Russian ships were sunk, and the Japanese escaped without injury. During the following year a number of small engagements took place, in which the Japanese succeeded in occasionally sinking a cruiser. Realizing the power of the Japanese navy the Russians endeavored to concentrate as many ships as possible in one engagement. The Baltic fleet was gathered and sent to Japan. The Japanese under Togo awaited it in the Sea of Japan, about a hundred miles from Japan. There followed the most terrific naval battle in history. Nearly all the Russian battleships and cruisers were sunk, and the sailors either killed or captured. Admiral Rojestvensky, the Russian commander, was wounded and taken prisoner. The Japanese lost two small cruisers and a few sailors and officers.

ADMIRAL PAUL JONES, by birth a Scot, was the "Father of the American Navy." With his old wooden warships, which would be destroyed by one shot from a modern gun, he accomplished wonders. During the Revolutionary War with England he defeated an English warship in an apparently hopeless engagement. He died in France over a hundred years ago and was buried in Paris. Through some error his grave was forgotten. The United States decided to render the honors due him, and after much difficulty his remains were finally returned to the United States and interred with suitable honors.

NO. 21. CUPID AT WORK.

To the right of the hall on entering is a charming young lady seated on a bench with a young man standing before her, who is telling her the oft told tale. In the background there is the head of a grinning Satyr, with a cunning Cupid, who seems to be immensely amused at the gentleman's platitudes.

The Concert Hall or Winter Garden.

ON leaving the Central Hall visitors may pass directly into the Concert Hall, a magnificent room occupying the full height of the building and extending in depth to Twenty-fourth street. The walls are tastefully decorated with handsome mirrors and tropical plants, and ample accommodations are provided for those who seek rest after a tour through the Eden Musée.

The south side of the hall is occupied by the stage, on which the Eden Musée Orchestra performs daily, from 2:30 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 10:30 in the evening.

JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

These marvelously perfect and artistic figures are posed in the Winter Garden, where the daily afternoon and evening concerts are held. Japanese people are celebrated for their skill in jugglery, strength and dexterity, and the feats they perform are so difficult that they seem impossible. The figures represented in wax are arranged upon pedestals around the Winter Garden, in addition to which several figures are suspended from the truss work of the Garden. These latter include a Japanese woman balanced upon a slender wire, a girl upon a trapeze and two other figures suspended in graceful and difficult attitudes. The fifteen figures represented show difficult feats performed by these wonderful people.

The sides of the Winter Garden are covered with huge French plate mirrors which reflect the figures until the number seems almost unlimited. They are all dressed in the richest costumes possible and to a large extent the figures and costumes are exact reproductions of famous Japanese jugglers who have from time to time performed at the Musée.

JAPANESE WARRIOR.

In the rear of the Winter Garden will be found the very interesting figure of a Japanese warrior in armor. The attention of the public is called particularly to the wonderful delicacy of the work shown in the manufacture of the complicated armor on this figure.

THE LAOCOON.

This beautiful statue, in bronze, is a faithful reproduction of one of the best known of ancient statuary, whose origin is shrouded in mystery. It was discovered in 1506, on the site of the ruins of Titus's Palace in Rome, where it had remained buried in the dirt since the destruction of Rome by the Goths and Vandals. It had become damaged, and a restoration was effected by Michael Angelo, who found that the statue was made up of three marble blocks most skillfully joined together. Since that time it has been discovered that six stones were used instead of three. As Michael Angelo was deceived, it shows the skill employed by the ancients in sculpture. The statue is supposed to have been carved about 100 years B. C. It represents a portion of the mythology which enshrouds the early history of Rome. Laocoon was a priest of Apollo, and as such was vowed to chastity. He subsequently married and became the father of

two sons. Apollo was bitterly incensed at his action, but not until the sons had grown to manhood did he take his revenge. The father idolized his sons, and for fear of Apollo's vengeance never let them leave his side. The statue shows how Apollo was revenged. One day the father and sons were walking by the seashore. Suddenly from out of the water glided hideous monsters, which crushed in their slimy folds the father and his beloved sons. The Musée statue is the most famous reproduction that has ever been made of this work of art. It is a perfect copy of Michael Angelo's restoration.

THE GALLERY.

The gallery surrounding the Winter Garden is one of the most interesting places in the Musée. From it can be seen all the attractions of the Winter Garden. But the main feature of interest is the stereopticon views. They are enclosed in small walnut cases. Nearly $10,000 has been expended in making these views complete. The lenses are the finest that can be secured, and many of the pictures were taken specially for the Musée. The pictures are so arranged that visitors can take a photographic trip around the world, visiting almost every place of general interest. In addition to views of scenery, pictures of the choicest works of art in the world are shown. Many hours can be pleasantly and profitably spent in studying these pictures.

NO. 22. OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS.

This group shows the three Presidents of the United States who have been assassinated while in office. In the centre, standing in front of the draped column, is William McKinley. Sitting at the left is James A. Garfield, while at the right is Abraham Lincoln. Above the column is an allegorical group representing the teaching of progress to Youth by History. The figures of the Presidents have been made with the greatest care from the best photographs obtainable. In each case the clothes are exact duplicates not only in material but in size and cut. Within a period of thirty-six years these three Presidents were assassinated. All three were shot, and in each case the whole civilized world was shocked and plunged in mourning. Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth at a theatre in Washington on April 14, 1865. Booth fled and was later shot in a barn, where he was concealed, and which had been set on fire. A number of his accomplices were hanged. Garfield was shot by Charles Guiteau, a crank, at the railroad station in Washington, just as Garfield was leaving for New York with James G. Blaine. He died on September 19, 1881. Guiteau was captured and after a long trial condemned and executed. McKinley was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz, an anarchist, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, where he was holding a reception, and died September 14, 1901. Czolgosz was captured and after a quick trial was electrocuted. It is not generally believed that the assassination of Garfield or McKinley resulted from a plot or conspiracy, but was planned and carried out by a single individual in each case. No foreign country has suffered three assassinations of rulers in thirty-six years.

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Historical Chamber.

AFTER making the tour of the Winter Garden and its galleries the visitor will find a staircase at the Twenty-fourth street end of the Garden which leads to the Historical Chamber. Here are portrayed in wax numerous scenes that are interesting and instructive at the same time, and in which are shown the figures of many men, some of whom have become renowned for their valiant deeds, while others are noted for their cruelty, but in each instance some characteristic episode has been taken in illustration of their career.

At the foot of the stairs, to the left, will be seen a wonderful and most realistic group.

NO. 26. ATTACK ON A COUNTERFEITERS' DEN.

This group represents a raid upon a den of counterfeiters in the thickly settled section of New York city known as the East Side. In some portions of the East Side the buildings literally swarm with representatives of every nationality. Every square foot of room is used, the basements as well. It is well known that the safest place of concealment is in a crowded section, and it is for this reason that the most famous counterfeiters in the United States have made their headquarters on the East Side. They arrange small plants consisting of molds, dies and presses, and secure enough room in some old building to begin operations. Purposely they dress just like their neighbors and apparently are laboring people, so that they attract little attention. Their counterfeiting operations are carried on generally late at night, and almost noiselessly. Detectives and Secret Service men pass along the streets, but see nothing in the appearance of the buildings or the occupants to suggest a den of counterfeiters. As a matter of fact, it is claimed that in no instance has such a band been detected through the clumsiness of their operations. In nearly every case the Secret Service men first detect the passing of counterfeit money through complaints received, and after tireless energy locate the distributers of spurious money. As frequent supplies of counterfeit money are necessary, the "shadowing" generally results in locating the source of supply. Then a raid is made. This group shows a den while a raid is being made. The half dozen members of the gang are at work making spurious coins when the door opens and the Secret Service men rush in. This group is an actual reproduction of a scene which occurred not long ago. All of the counterfeiters were arrested, and after a hard fought trial were sent to prison. The Secret Service men are acquainted with the operations of the best known counterfeiters in the United States, and at all times these suspected people are kept under close watch.

NO. 27. HIAWATHA AND MINNEHAHA.

This group represents in pathetic detail a scene from Longfellow's fanciful poem of "Hiawatha." It is the death of Minnehaha. A portion of an Indian camp is shown in realistic manner. Upon a rough cot, softened by leaves and ferns, lies Minnehaha, the "Laughing Water." Kneeling by her side is the brave and stalwart Hiawatha. He is clutching her hands, vainly imploring her to live. Aside from its pathos there is a daintiness in the tender expression of Indian life as shown in the poem. The young couple, whose lives have been influenced by the "East Wind" and the "West Wind," find their parting in the peaceful moonlight.

NO. 28. THE DUDE AMONG THE TYROLESE.

(Salon Tirolien.)

The graphic group of guide, countrymen and countrywomen and swell city man in the scene before us, laid in the Tyrol, will appeal to the sense of humor of all. The characteristic attitudes of the mountaineers have been exceedingly well depicted and are to the manner born. The grave young man is the city swell (or dude) who has been taken to the hospitable cabin of the mountaineers in the Tyrol on the approach of night by his guide. He has been warmly welcomed, as is customary with the Tyrolese, and has got on so well with his entertainers that he has become on exceedingly good terms with himself, so much so that he has ventured into Cupid's field, generally dangerous ground, but on this occasion not so, as the buxom lasses to whom he has addressed his gallantries will have none of them. He, all earnestness, is met by the quizzing of his nearest fair neighbor and the laughter of her companion, while the men around are smiling at him and giving the girls their undisguised support. A city man is ever an object of interest to these mountaineers, but he usually finds that with all their artlessness and innocence they generally are able to hold their own with him. It is to be hoped that this misguided young man will not have to resume his travels on the morrow with an unmistakable sense of feeling "flat."

NO. 29. STORMING OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY MAHOMET II.

This imposing group is a faithful reproduction of the celebrated painting by Benjamin Constant, which hangs in the museum of Toulouse. The scene represents one of the greatest events in history. The fall of Constantinople sealed the doom of the Eastern Empire, the last remnant of the great Roman Empire. Moreover, it marks one of the great epochs in history. With the taking of the beautiful city on the Bosphorus, that period known as the Middle Ages came to an end. Several attempts to capture the city had been made for over fifty years, until Mahomet II began in 1452, in bitter earnest, a systematic and well planned siege. An army of 300,000 men and a fleet of 426 ships were called upon to accomplish his end. For fifty-three days the heroic Christians kept the savage Mahometans at bay, but at last, exhausted by starvation and despair, they had to yield. On May 29, 1453, Mahomet entered the city amid frightful scenes of carnage and cruelty.

NO. 30. DEATH MASKS OF FAMOUS PERSONS.

The majority of people do not realize what a death mask is, or how difficult it is to obtain a perfect one. Within five hours after the death of a prominent person an artist makes the death mask. The face is carefully oiled, and then covered with a thick coating of plaster of paris paste. After this has been dried it is removed and shows a perfect reverse of the features. With proper care a reproduction can be made from this mask, either in plaster or wax. No more perfect representation of the features could be secured than from a reproduction of a death mask. In all ages it has been the custom to take a death mask of prominent persons immediately after death. Many have been lost or broken, but in the Pantheon collection of death masks, in Paris, there are masks which are priceless because of the prominence of the subjects from whom the masks were made. These masks are carefully treasured and it is impossible for visitors to get very near them. Reproductions of them have been seldom made, and then only for public purposes. For years the Eden Musée has endeavored to secure productions of these masks, and finally its efforts, accompanied by great expense, were successful. The Musée artists were allowed to make wax casts from the masks, and these casts are now placed on exhibition. In the original collection you see nothing except the rough pieces of plaster which contains the mask, but in the Musée you see

the features of the famous personages, just as they appeared within five hours after their respective deaths. The custom of securing death masks has been followed out to a greater extent in Europe than in this country. It is for that reason that we have no masks of Washington or the other great men who laid the foundations of this Government. Each reproduction of a mask is numbered, and for the aid of the visitors a brief biographical sketch is given of the original of each.

No. 1.—MARTIN LUTHER.

The great German reformer, whose writings and teachings started a new era in religious history. He was born November 10, 1483, in Eisleben, and died at the same place February 18, 1546.

No. 2.—NAPOLEON I.

The greatest general of modern history, if not of all times. Humbly born, he gradually rose as a soldier until he had conquered almost the whole of Europe. He was born in Corsica, August 15, 1769, and died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, where he had been imprisoned after his defeat at Waterloo by the English.

No. 3.—FREDERICK II., KING OF PRUSSIA.

The greatest ruler and warrior Prussia ever had. Born January 24, 1712, and died August 17, 1786.

No. 4.—DANTE.

His full name was Dante Aleghieri, author of the "Divina Comedia," sometimes called the Inferno. Carlyle called him "The Voice of the Silent Centuries." He was born in Florence in May, 1265, and died at Ravenna September 14, 1321.

No. 5.—MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

This unhappy queen was born about 1550, and after being imprisoned for years as a pretender to the English throne, was beheaded February 8, 1587, by order of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 6.—JAMES HEPBURN, EARL OF BOTHWELL.

One of the husbands of Mary, Queen of Scots. Murdered the queen's husband and married her. Died in prison in 1575.

No. 7.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Her reign was eventful for the advancement of art and literature, but is clouded by political crimes.

No. 8.—OLIVER CROMWELL.

Born April 25, 1599, and died September 3, 1658.

No. 9.—NAPOLEON III.

Born in Paris, April 20, 1808, and died in 1873, after a life of political vicissitudes.

No. 10.—BERTEL THORWALDSEN.

One of the world's greatest sculptors. Born November 19, 1770, and died March 24, 1844.

No. 11.—CHARLES XII., KING OF SWEDEN.

A ruler and warrior of great genius. Born June 27, 1682, and died November 30, 1718.

No. 12.—FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

A musician and composer of great genius. Born in Hamburg, February 3, 1809, and died in Leipsic, November 4, 1847.

No. 13.—JOHANN CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

Germany's greatest poet. Born at Marbach, November 10, 1759, and died May 9, 1805.

No. 14.—FRANZ LISZT.

The king of piano artists and a composer of merit. Born October 22, 1811, and died in 1886.

No. 15.—HENRI IV., KING OF FRANCE.
Born about 1550, and foully murdered May 14, 1610.

No. 16.—JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.
An inspired poet and author. Born August 28, 1749, in Frankfort, Germany, and died March 22, 1832.

No. 17.—LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.
Stands at the head of all the great composers of music. Born December 17, 1770, and died in Vienna, March 27, 1827.

No. 18.—F. VON SCHILL.
A great Prussian warrior. Born January 6, 1776, and died May 31, 1809.

No. 19.—KARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST VON WEBER.
A celebrated German musician. Born December 18, 1786, and died June 5, 1826.

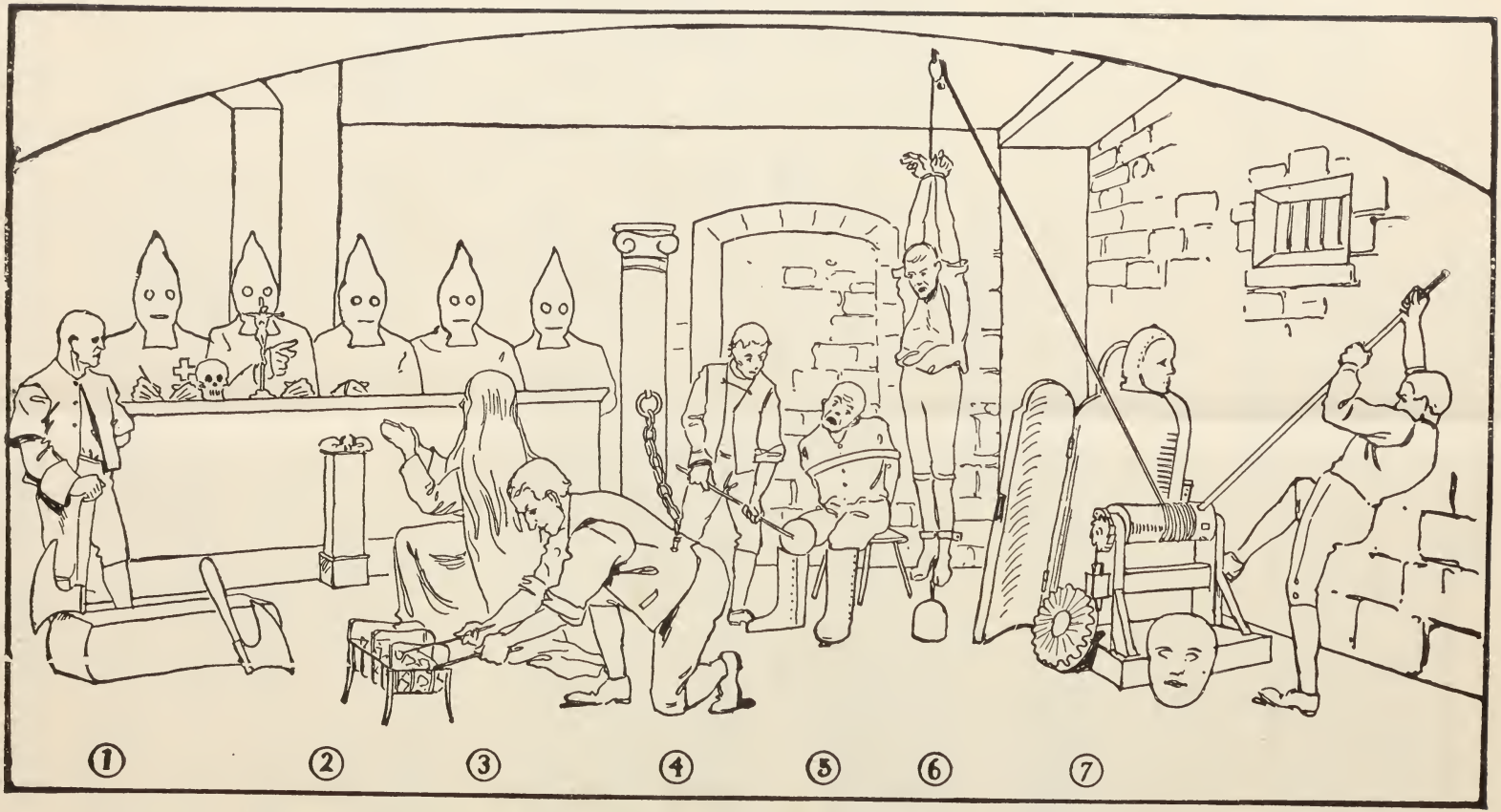
No. 20.—QUEEN LOUISA OF PRUSSIA.
Born in Hanover in 1776 and died in 1810. One of the noblest queens of history.

NO. 31. GENERAL WASHINGTON.

This central tableau represents a stirring scene from our national history: General Washington Crossing the Delaware, in December, 1776, shortly before the battles of Trenton and Princeton. This beautiful, lifelike group is modeled after the well known picture by Emanuel Leutze and ranks among the finest works of art in the Eden Musée.

NO. 32. EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

This group represents a thrilling rescue after an explosion in a coal mine. In all coal mines there is more or less fire damp, or heavy gas. A spark from a match or lamp will cause an explosion. Many years ago it was discovered that if the miners' lamps were surrounded by fine wire gauze the gas would not explode. In all mines the lamps are protected in this manner, and the greatest care is exerted at all times to prevent explosions. No smoking is allowed, as if anyone were to light a match an explosion might occur. In the present case, in some mysterious way, an explosion has occurred. Relief has been obtained, and the bodies of the dead and unconscious are being removed from the mine. Many thousands of lives are lost in mine explosions each year.



1. Beheading. 2. Judge. 3. Victim Pleading. 4. Fire Torture. 5. Burning the Limbs. 6. Hanging with Weights. 7. The Iron Maiden.

The Crypt.

IN the passage leading from the Historical Chamber to the Chamber of Horrors there are some handsome mirrors, reflecting the beauties of the human form under various aspects; also the figure of old MERE FROUCHARD, from the popular play, "The Two Orphans," holding her comforting bottle in her hands. The face of the latter is an excellent likeness of the late Miss Marie Wilkins, the excellent artiste who created the character at the Union Square Theatre.

NO. 34. HORRORS OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

Until a study of history is made it is difficult to realize the crimes that have been committed in the name of religion. In ancient times there were only two classes of people, the Greeks and the Barbarians. The Greeks considered that all people who did not belong to that nationality were barbarians. The Inquisition was the name given to an ecclesiastical court of law, whose sole object was to discover and punish heretics. Occasionally priests and laymen were tortured and killed because their religious faith was supposed to be contrary to the dogmas of the Church. In the twelfth century the Council of Verona, held under the auspices of Pope Lucius III., issued edicts against heresy. But it remained for Innocent III. to give to the Inquisition the terrible meaning it has since held. It spread throughout Europe and gained rapidly in power. When heretics were found their homes were broken up, their families separated, and the property confiscated. In many cases this was not sufficient. The heretics were sometimes killed, imprisoned for life or tortured. In France and Germany the Inquisition did not last long, but in Spain it flourished for centuries. The least punishment that could be inflicted was confiscation of property. As all confiscated property went directly to the state, it can readily be seen what a powerful weapon was held by the state officials. It required little proof to convict one of heresy; the mere charge by the state officials was generally sufficient. Men of every class who did not wield powerful influence trembled because they expected hourly to be charged with heresy. Once charged, no matter by whom, arrest and torture followed. From 1481 to 1495 8,800 persons, including women and children, are said to have been burned at the stake in Spain as heretics. The Inquisition no longer exists.

NO. 35. EXECUTION OF A BURMESE CRIMINAL.

This group illustrates the mode of executing criminals and public offenders in Burma, where the elephant is regarded as sacred. It is for this reason that the animal is employed as an executioner. Almost from birth the elephant set aside for such purposes is trained to raise his foot and stamp it down whenever he is prodded on a certain part of the neck. After he has become well trained he is led to the place where the execution is to take place. The victim's head is placed upon a block, face downward. The elephant approaches with slow and dignified step. When directly in front of the victim and at a given signal the driver prods the elephant's neck. In a twinkling the elephant raises his foot and crushes the victim's head, giving vent to a roaring, bellowing sound. In the Musée's group the surroundings have been admirably reproduced. The costumes worn by the spectators are exact reproductions, and the scene, although in wax, is horrible enough not soon to be forgotten. From the cell in the background the next victim gazes at the execution with countenance filled with terror.

NO. 36. THE HINDOO WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

This group represents the "suttee" as formerly practiced in India, but long abolished by the government. On the funeral pyre, erected before the temple, a young widow is represented bound to a stake, while the body of her husband lies at her feet. Around stand several relatives of her husband, including a Brahmin, whose duty it is to see that no mercy is given. One of the relatives is applying a lighted torch to the pyre. As depicted, the flames are creeping upward, lapping the dead body and hurrying on to their living victim. From the top of the pyre heavy smoke is ascending and a look of horror is upon the widow's face. If she cried out in agony and begged for help the relatives would sing and dance in an effort to drown her cries.

NO. 37. THE DYING GAMEKEEPER.

This is a mechanical group, the scene being laid in a forest. The event depicted is the shooting of the gamekeeper of an estate by a roaming poacher. The gamekeeper is represented as in the throes of death. He clasps his hands convulsively as he lies on the ground, his eyes move as if to catch sight of the assassin, and he breathes slowly as life ebbs away.

NO. 38. BEHEADING IN MOROCCO.

This tableau represents a public execution in Morocco. This brutal mode of executing the death penalty exists to-day, fortunately, only among barbarous nations; and the rulers and inhabitants of Morocco, in spite of all their pretensions, are nothing but barbarians. The condemned man kneels on an elevated point of some public building, and the executioner, with one blow of a heavy sword, as sharp as the edge of a razor, severs the victim's head from the trunk. The group is modeled after the famous picture of Gerôme in the gallery of the Palais du Luxembourg, Paris.

NO. 39. THE MARTYRED CHRISTIANS.

In these days of civilization and progress it is almost impossible to realize the bitter persecutions of the early Christians, and the tortures inflicted upon them. The reign of the Roman emperors Diocletian and Maximian is known as the era of the martyrs. In the year 303 A. D. these joint emperors celebrated their last triumph; history does not record the vast number of Christians who met horrible deaths. The group shown here represents a dungeon under the seats of the Circus Maximus at Rome where the Christians were held until the great arena was thrown open for their tortures. A group of Christians are being ordered into the arena by the soldiers to meet death by being burned on the cross. Through the arched doorway the arena can be seen with its thousands of spectators watching the martyrs

NO. 40. VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF A MINE.

This scene represents the interior of a mine, with hardy men at work in search of precious metals. To the right can be seen the mode of extracting gold. To the left is an exceedingly correct representation of a coal mine. At the bottom of the shaft leading to the coal mine is a young girl waiting with her father's dinner in a basket.

NOS. 42, 43. A MUTINY AT SEA.

This group represents in a thrilling way an occurrence that has frequently taken place on the high seas. Crazed by discontent, or incited by greed, the sailors have mutinied and the ship is at their mercy. The captain has been dragged from his bed and killed, and his wife is about to share the same fate. The riotous sailors are

looting the chests and drawers. Owing to the increase in steam vessels, with their speedy trips, intelligent officers and well disciplined crews, a mutiny at sea is now happily a rare occurrence.

NOS. 44, 45, 46, 47. FRUITS OF IDLENESS.

This group, consisting of four scenes or tableaux, represents in a startling way the development of crime through bad associates, something that takes place frequently in large cities. The scenes follow in detail:

BAD COMPANY.

This scene shows the bad associations to which boys are exposed in certain streets of New York and other cities. The young criminal stands in front of a saloon, watching with keen interest a game of craps between two small boys. In the doorway of the saloon stands a burly barkeeper, who smiles upon anything that will help his business. A little girl is just leaving the saloon with a "growler" of beer.

THE THEFT.

In this scene the young criminal attempts to steal the purse of a stranger, being assisted by one of his idle companions. The street is deserted, and the thieves' object is to grab the valuables of the victim and run. They are detected in the act and after a struggle are captured.

THE BLACK MARIA.

In New York the large van which takes prisoners from the prison to the court is called The Black Maria. It is painted black and has barred windows. When the prisoners are all in the doors are closed and safely locked. Police officers accompany the van to prevent an attempt at rescue. It is this prison van that is shown in the third scene. The young criminal is entering, his companions being inside. The doors are about to close, and in a short time the prisoner will be in court facing a judge. The case is clear against the culprit, and the sentence of the court comes quickly—perhaps five years at hard labor in State's Prison.

SING SING PRISON.

In this scene is shown briefly the occupation of the criminal in the prison. With other prisoners he is working in a yard, breaking stones. Guards with loaded rifles stand near, ready to shoot him down if he attempts to escape. All the life and sunshine he will see for the next five years are enclosed within the dreary walls which surround him. He loses his name and becomes only a number. His food is of the plainest, and he is not allowed to talk. All that he can do is to work hard to stifle the remorse which makes life in prison a torture.

NO. 48. CHARLOTTE CORDAY IN PRISON.

This woman, who stabbed Marat in the stirring days of the French Revolution, has become a noted character in history. Her full name was Marie Aimée Ann Charlotte Corday d'Armans, and she was born July 27, 1768, at St. Saturin, near Caen, France. Her family was an old and aristocratic one, but, while she inherited the beauty for which its women were noted, she grew up with the idea of opposition to the aristocracy and in full sympathy with the ideal of liberty sought for by many of the revolutionists. When, however, the latter came into power, their tyranny and the consequent Reign of Terror filled her breast with horror, and, imbued with the desire to release the people from the thraldom that was oppressing them, she, in July, 1793, being then twenty-five years old, went to Paris, intending to kill Robespierre

or Marat, both of whom were leaders of the revolutionists. She finally decided to kill Marat, because in the newspaper published by him, the Ami du Peuple, he had said that in order to strengthen the republic of France 200,000 more heads would have to fall. She made numerous attempts to reach Marat's presence, and finally succeeded on July 13. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening when she gained admission to his apartments. Marat was taking his bath. She went directly to his bathroom and interested him by exposing a conspiracy which she said had been formed against him at Caen. He at once proceeded to put down in writing the names of the alleged conspirators, and while he was thus engaged she drew a dagger which she had concealed about her person, and stabbed him in the heart, killing him instantly. She gave herself up to the authorities. She was condemned to death, and on July 19, 1793, four days after the tragedy, she was beheaded.

NOS. 49, 50. THE EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ASSASSIN.

This group represents the last scene in the life of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. The interior of the death house in Auburn Prison shows Czolgosz in the execution chair and the electrodes properly adjusted. The mask has been placed over his face, the attendants have stepped to one side, the witnesses are gazing with awe upon the killing of a human being, and the Warden stands near the door with a handkerchief in his hand. The falling of this handkerchief is the signal for the engineer to pull down the switch lever which will send the deadly current through the assassin. The crime for which Czolgosz was executed took place in Buffalo on September 6, 1901. President McKinley had visited the Pan-American Exposition. In the afternoon he held a reception and shook hands with many people. Czolgosz stood in the long line that slowly passed before the President. Around his left hand was wrapped a handkerchief, in the folds of which was concealed a revolver. When he approached President McKinley extended his hand, and the assassin fired two shots, one striking the President in the chest and the other passing through the stomach. The President was taken to the home of John F. Milburn, where an operation was performed. For a number of days there was a decided improvement, but despite the best medical aid in the country a relapse came suddenly, and on September 13, 1901, at 2:15 a. m., death claimed him. The news almost stunned the civilized world. By proclamation the day of burial was set aside as a day of mourning. In nearly every church in the United States services were held. As the casket was being placed in the vault, for a period of five minutes almost all activity in the United States ceased. Street cars, steamboats, railroad trains, and even wagons halted, and millions of people stood with uncovered heads. In England, where the President was greatly respected, the grief was almost as great as in this country.

NO. 51. THE LIONS' DEN.

In this group is reproduced the lions' home in a rocky cave. One of the lions has just dragged in the mutilated body of a young child. Frolicking about the body are three lion cubs. The two old lions sit watching their offspring and the ghastly dinner with contented interest. This group is a reproduction of an incident which occurred in India several years ago, and was made from descriptions furnished by the hunters who succeeded in killing the old lions and capturing the young ones.

The American Gallery.

(Take elevator in Entrance Hall and keep to the left.)

NO. 52. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

INCOLN is symbolized in the act of striking off the shackles of the negro. In 1862 the famous President issued his preliminary proclamation of emancipation, and on the first day of January, 1863, the final proclamation was published, naming the States in rebellion and proclaiming that "all persons held as slaves within said designated States are and henceforward shall be free." The legal validity of these proclamations was never pronounced upon by the national courts, but they were soon recognized by the public opinion as practically irreversible. It was some time, however, before Congress finally acted upon the question. On January 31, 1865, that body, by joint resolution, proposed to the States the Thirteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, which abolished slavery in the United States. Official proclamation on December 18, 1865, declared it duly adopted. Lincoln's action in the sense above indicated gave the negro the freedom he now enjoys. Can aught more be fittingly said to his glory? His other services to his country speak for themselves.

NO. 53. POCAHONTAS AND JOHN SMITH.

Captain John Smith was a unique character among the early settlers of Virginia, He was born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1565. His early life was given up to adventure. He served for four years in the Dutch wars, and then began a systematic study of military tactics. On his way to fight the Turks he had many adventures; he was robbed in France, and had to beg alms in order to be able to escape; while journeying to Italy he was thrown overboard during a storm because he was a heretic, and escaped by swimming to the shore. For the entertainment of a Turkish official and his company Captain Smith fought and killed three champions in succession. Later he was taken prisoner in battle and sold as a slave. He killed his master and escaped to Russia, and then returned to England.

About 1607 Captain Smith embarked for the New World. During the voyage he aroused the enmity of his companions, and was landed in chains. Soon after his arrival in Jamestown his remarkable persistence and ability became so apparent that he was made a member of the council. On account of the privations of the settlers the colony was about to be abandoned, when Captain Smith by his energy prevented the dissolution and became its president.

His meeting with Pocahontas has been told many times in prose and verse, and will long stand out as the most romantic episode of his career. On one of his expeditions up the Chickahominy to find a passage to the Pacific Ocean he was captured by the Indians. By means of his pocket compass and the writing of a letter he convinced the Indians that he was a superior being, and for a time they treated him with the utmost respect. He was taken from one tribe to another, and at last brought to the great chief, Powhattan, who was not greatly impressed by Captain Smith's superior powers, and after a short trial condemned him to die. His head was laid on the stone, and the huge war club of the executioner was raised to strike the fatal blow; suddenly Pocahontas, the young daughter of the chief, who had already become attached to the prisoner, pushed the executioner aside and threw herself upon Captain Smith's neck. She then pleaded with her father for his pardon, which was finally granted. Captain Smith was released and sent home with promises of friendship. Pocahontas afterward became a great favorite with the white settlers of Jamestown.

1. Colonel Charles Marshall.
2. General Lee.
3. Major-Gen. Seth Williams.
4. Major-Gen. Edw. O. C. Ord.
6. Colonel Ely S. Parker.
7. Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls.
8. Colonel (now General) Horace Porter.
9. Colonel Fred. T. Dent.
10. General Grant.
11. Colonel Orville E. Babcock.
13. General Custer.
14. Major-Gen. John G. Barnard.
15. Major-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.
16. Colonel Theodore S. Bowers.

NO. 54. THE SURRENDER OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S ARMY AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.

This large and picturesque group represents one of the most stirring and dramatic scenes in the great war of the rebellion of the Southern States against the authority of the Union. It is quite beyond the province of this notice, and it is equally unnecessary, to enter into the causes that led to this mighty war, which in magnitude is without parallel in the world's history—not so much on account of the issues at stake, but as regards the number of men engaged, the extent of the territory on which the struggle took place, the number of the killed and wounded and the amount of money spent. It is even impossible to relate within this limited space the events immediately preceding the surrender of the Confederate army and the circumstances which placed its great commander, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in a position which left him no other way open. They are given with admirable laconicism, characteristic of the man who wrote it, in General Grant's historical letter of about eight or ten lines, which he addressed to General Lee on April 7, 1865, two days previous to the surrender. In this brief missive General Grant simply said that, in view of the results of last week's fighting, General Lee must be convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the "Army of Northern Virginia" (consisting at that time of about 28,000 men only, but comprising the flower of the Confederate troops) in this struggle. "I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty," concluded Grant, "to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia." This letter was dispatched about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on April 7, from the hotel of Farmville, on the south side of the Appomattox River, where General Grant arrived in the morning.

Various communications were exchanged between the two commanders regarding the terms of the surrender, until on April 9, at 11 a. m., General Grant received a last letter from General Lee asking for an interview to settle definitely the terms of the surrender of the Southern army. To this General Grant replied immediately that he, with some officers of his staff, would ride forward toward the Confederate front, and that any message stating where Lee wished the interview to take place would meet him on the road. This letter was given to Colonel Babcock, of the staff, with directions to take it by the most direct route to General Lee. After Babcock had left Grant and his staff set out at a trot toward the village of Appomattox Court House. It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon that this famous village, with its half dozen houses, came in sight. It is situated on rising ground, and the country beyond slopes down into a broad valley. The Confederates were seen with their columns and wagon trains covering the low ground. The Fifth Corps and part of Ord's command of the Northern army occupied the high ground. In front of a two-story brick house, better in appearance than the rest of the houses, Colonel Babcock's orderly was seen sitting on his horse. He said that General Lee and Colonel Babcock had gone into this house a short time before, and he was ordered to post himself in the street and keep a lookout for General Grant so as to let him know where Lee was.

When Lee, accompanied by Babcock, had set out to meet General Grant, and as they were approaching the village, they met one of its residents named Wilbur McLeon, who was told that General Lee wanted to occupy a convenient room in some house in the village. McLeon conducted the party to his own residence, which was about the best in the place, where they awaited General Grant's arrival. The commander in chief arrived soon afterward and immediately entered the house. After only a few minutes' private interview between the two generals, Colonel Babcock came to the front door of the house and beckoned to the officers who had accompanied General Grant to come in. General Horace Porter, who was present at this momentous meeting, describes the scene as follows: "It was then about 1:30 in the afternoon

of Sunday, April 9, 1865. We entered and found General Grant seated at a marble topped table in the centre of the room, and Lee sitting beside a small oval table near the front window, in the corner of the room, opposite the door by which we entered, and facing General Grant. Colonel Marshall, Lee's military secretary, was standing on his left side. We walked in softly and ranged ourselves quietly about the room, as people enter a sick chamber." The group represented in the tableau has been chiefly modeled after a famous lithograph of the time, named "The Dawn of Peace." The officers at the meeting were, besides the two commanders, Col. Charles Marshall, of General Lee's staff; Major-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. O. C. Ord, Brevet Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff, and other members of General Grant's staff; Major-Gen. Seth Williams, Brevet Major-Gen. John G. Barnard, Colonel (now General) Horace Porter, Col. Orville E. Babcock, Col. Ely S. Parker, Col. Theodore S. Bowers, Col. Frederick T. Dent and Col. Adam Badeau.

AJEEB, THE CHESS PLAYER.

Visitors while on the gallery should not fail to see AJEEB, the mysterious chess and checker playing automaton. It represents a Moorish figure seated on a cushion, beneath which is a perfectly open table; in front is a small cabinet with doors, which are all open, as well as the back and chest of the figure. Any stranger is at liberty to play a game with the automaton; the movements of the figure are free and easy, and it shifts the pieces with as much accuracy as its living opponents and with much greater success, generally coming off the conqueror. In giving check to the king the automaton makes a sign by raising his head twice, and for checkmate three times.

NO. 56. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

David Glascoe Farragut, who ranks among the most brilliant naval commanders, entered the United States navy while a boy and his valor in its service entitles him to the title of America's greatest naval hero. His actions at New Orleans, in 1862, first brought him to the notice of the world at large. In January, 1862, the Government placed him in command of the fleet destined for the capture of New Orleans, which was then defended by Forts Jackson and St. Philip and by numerous war vessels, fireships, etc. He began by bombarding Fort Jackson on April 18. Seeing no prospect of reducing it, after six hours' heavy fire, he determined to attempt to reach the city by sailing past the forts in the darkness. This he did in the early morning of April 24, in face of a heavy fire from the forts, the gunboats and the ironclad Manassas. The action lasted one hour and a half. The city was occupied on the 24th, and Farragut turned over the command of the place to General Butler on May 1. This brilliant action was the precursor of many others that added to his renown during the war. Congress created him an admiral in 1864, and the citizens of New York presented him with a purse of $50,000. He was as modest as he was brave.

NO. 57. THE LAST MOMENTS OF JOHN BROWN.

This scene is a reproduction of Thomas Hovenden's picture, which is recognized as one of the most serious and significant works that have ever been painted in this country. It is easy to believe that we are looking at a faithful transcript of the actual scene and that photography itself could not have made a more accurate record. In spite of the constrained attitude and the partial concealment of the face, we recognize the stalwart old man, half saint, half savage, who impressed himself so forcibly upon all who met him. The idea of the painting is taken from John G. Whittier's celebrated poem of "John Brown."

"John Brown of Osawatomie, they led him out to die;
And lo! a poor slave mother, with her little child, pressed nigh;
Then the bold blue eye grew tender, and the old harsh face grew mild,
As he stooped between the jeering ranks and kissed the negro's child!"

NO. 58. THE BARBETTE OF THE OLYMPIA AT MANILA.

This wonderfully artistic and realistic group portrays an actual scene on board the American man-o'-war Olympia, on the memorable 1st of May, 1898, when Commodore Dewey, with a fleet of six warships, captured or sank the entire Spanish fleet of thirteen ships, and silenced the forts about the harbor of Manila, without the loss of a single ship or man. It is in the barbettes of a man-o'-war that the real battle takes place. The Olympia was the flagship of the commodore's squadron and it was from her barbettes that the first American guns were fired. In this group, by the most careful measurements, one of the Olympia's guns has been reproduced, as well as the interior of the barbette. As large as this gun is, it can be made to belch forth its message of death three times a minute for many consecutive minutes. The heat generated is intense, and to better endure it, as well as to be free in action, the sailors strip to the waist and work with almost incredible speed. Thick armor plate protects them from the enemy's cannon. Sometimes a heavy shot will pierce the armor and kill all the men behind it. But at Manila the shells fell harmless. Note the perfect modeling of the sailors' muscles, the huge projectile, the little cubes of smokeless gunpowder, etc.

NO. 59. THE SPIRIT OF '76.

This artistic group will send a thrill through the heart of every schoolboy, old and young alike. It was the fife and drum of these three patriots that brought the victory of Bunker Hill, and it was the same patriotism which brought freedom into the United States. When the call came to oppose the tyrannical power of England, all over the land went a desire for liberty. It was not necessary to call to arms more than once. Farmers left their plows, boys hurried to battle from schools, and business men closed their stores and shouldered their muskets, the fife and drum, the keynote of the struggle for liberty, being heard throughout the country.

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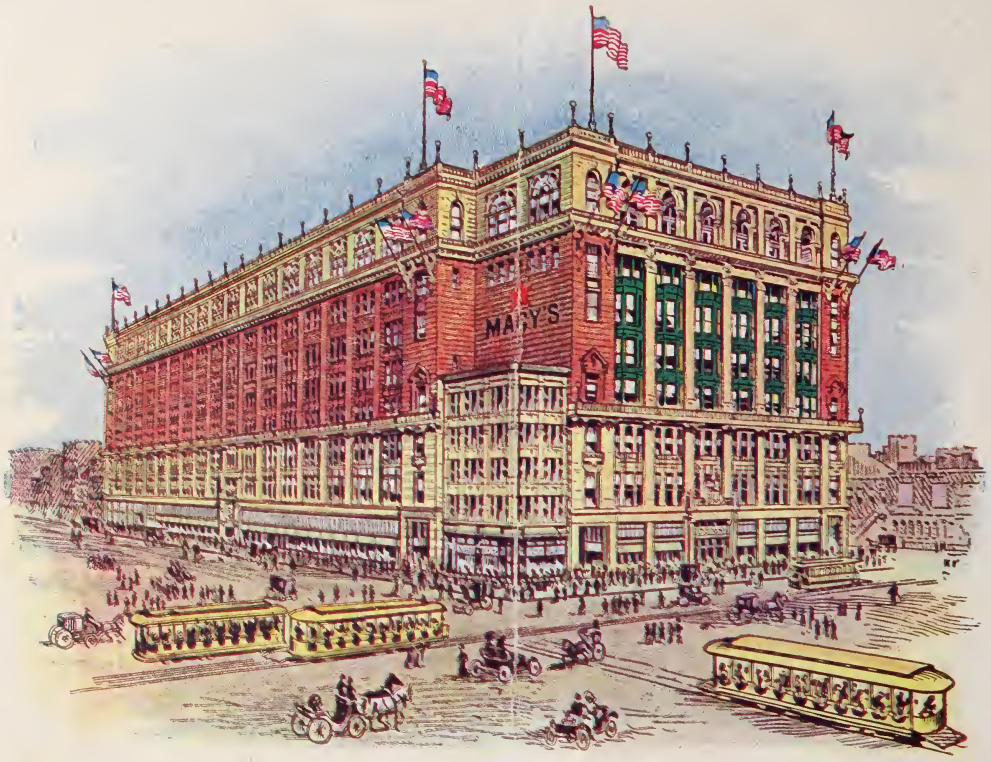

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